MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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THAILAND DECLARES WAR ON AMERICA AND BRITAIN; 48 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED BY ARMY IN FOUR DAYS; SUCCESSES CONTINUE IN MALAY AND BATAAN AREAS

Japanese Drive Out Enemy From Defense Positions at Foot of Mt. Natib on Bataan Peninsula

BITTER STRUGGLE RAGING ON PENINSULA

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 25.—Japanese Forces, supported by the repeated all-out bombing attacks by army warplanes, have succeeded in occupying enemy positions around the base of Mount Natib on Bataan Peninsula and now are further pursuing American and Philippine forces down the peninsula.

Jungle Fighting Rages

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, January 25.—Japanese and United States armies face each other across this sector of the Bataan Peninsula at a distance which in many places is no more than 70 meters in width.

The Japanese advance over thick tangles of jungle terrain is made in the main by infiltration tactics and sudden rushes supported by machine-gun fire and light artillery bombardments. This is necessitated by the shortness of the front line which is bound on one side by the heights of Mount Natib and on the other by marshlands and coast, thereby making flanking movement difficult, in which the Japanese excel.

Every foot of advance, moreover, must be accompanied by an offensive against United States artillery positions along the higher slopes and cliffs of Mount Natib which enables them to send a cross-fire into the Japanese.

This information was given by a friendly lieutenant during a hasty meal at this camp behind the Bataan front lines. He expressed respect for the accuracy of United States fire, adding, "Philippine forces have been holding maneuvers in this district continually. Of course, they are familiar with the ground and are able to judge distances accurately."

Enemy Seen Tiring

However, their defense is growing more ragged and careless, he said. They are tired with no chance of reinforcement and the strain is always greater on the defense than on the offense. The offense can choose the time for attack. Indeed, the men here show little strain. Boisterous, they are in high spirits.

One brawny corporal, a former policeman, was asked what he thought of the war. He showed his teeth in a grin and said, "This isn't war. After chasing the Chinese through the hills of China, this is child's play." Others, who crowded around, nodded vigorous assent.

The men have more respect for the fighting qualities of the Philippine soldiers than for the Americans. "I guess they're Orientals after all," the corporal said. The others agreed.

Ahead, the spat-spat of rifle fire breaks out followed by hoarse commands, and is enveloped in a steady roar of gunfire punctuated by the deeper drumming of machine-guns.

This is the no-man's-land of Bataan. The chap beside me looks around. "I guess they're trying to rush our positions again," he says. "They often do that trying to inch back lost ground. Don't get very far, however. Our firing power is too strong."

Now the artillery swings into action. A shell screeches overhead and is followed by a heavy crash and then a second crash as a tree topples. Fire dies down as suddenly as it began and all is quiet on this front

(Continued on Page 3)

New York in Uproar As Journals Play Up Sinking of Lexington

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—New Yorkers were given the sensation of their lives today when all the New York papers announced in flaring front-page headlines the news that the 33,000-ton aircraft carrier, Lexington, pride of the American Navy, had been sunk by a Japanese submarine. The papers did not divulge the exact time and place of the sinking but the news of the sinking of the Lexington, which together with its sister ship, the Saratoga, was the largest aircraft carrier in the world, alone was enough to create a terrific uproar not only in the metropolitan area but throughout the country. United States naval authorities, who had hitherto done their best to keep secret the Lexington debacle and also the sinking of the American seaplane tender, Langley, the latter sunk by a Japanese submarine on January 8 off Johnston Island, had the wind taken out of their sails by this report carried by the press, and they were forced to admit they had been deceiving the people.

BIG BLOW SUFFERED BY ENEMY IN HONAN

20,000 Chungking Troops Smashed by Japanese in Area Around Chunyang

Domei

KAIFENG, January 24.—Japanese Forces operating in Honan Province, on January 18 and 19 attacked and inflicted a severe blow upon about 20,000 Chungking troops consisting chiefly of the 91st Division in the area around Chunyang, at the lower reaches of the New Yellow River in Honan Province.

The Chungking troops, which were severely defeated by Japanese Forces early this month, recently began to infest the Chunyang region, only to be hammered again by Japanese.

During the engagement Chungking troops left behind 600 dead while the Japanese captured 21 prisoners.

Booty gained by Japanese included one trench-mortar, 13 light machine-guns, 26 rifles and other war materials.

Annamese Suffer

Domei

SAIGON, January 24.—Approximately 18 Chungking planes about 1 p.m. yesterday bombed a small village some 50 kilometers northeast of Hanoi, killing six Annamese and wounding 25 others, as well as destroying several houses.

The Chungking aircraft in the raid released at least 80 bombs each of about 50 kilograms, although neither French Indo-Chinese nor Japanese military objectives were in this sector.

In this connection, Chungking authorities claimed over the radio that their bombers raided Hanoi airfield, a claim which is quite groundless.

HARRIMAN'S CHOICE SEEN AS U.S. ENVOY TO SOVIET

Likely to Succeed Steinhardt Slated for Ambassadorship To Turkey

Quoting Reuters' dispatches from New York, the Asahi Shimbun reported from Lisbon today that William Averell Harriman, former chief of the materials division of the Office of Production Management, United States Lease-Lend expeditor in London and recently President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, will be appointed United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Laurence Steinhardt who has been appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

U-BOATS SEEN BUSY ON ATLANTIC COAST

18 Vessels Sunk in Initial Activities—Four U.S. Vessels Included

SUCCESS ON EAST FRONT

British Hurled Back by Axis Troops on Agedabia Front—Luftwaffe Active

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—German submarines, in initial operations off the eastern coast of North America, have sunk 18 merchantships, totaling 125,000 tons, including four American vessels, the 8,207-ton Malay, the 9,577-ton Mernass, the 5,433-ton City of Atlanta, the 6,998-ton Allan Jackson, and the 4,915-ton British tanker Coimbra, the 9,076-ton Cyclops, as well as the 3,779-ton Latvian steamer Citavaira, the High Command announced today.

Furthermore, German submarines, operating in the Atlantic, this week reportedly sank four additional British merchantmen, totaling 21,000-tons, and heavily damaged another large transport vessel.

Referring to fighting on the eastern front, the communique said German forces yesterday launched successful attacks against Soviet troops, inflicting heavy losses in men and materials.

The Soviet air force was said to have lost 27 airplanes yesterday, as against the loss of only one German machine.

In the Battle against Britain, German aircraft yesterday bombed supply dumps at Great Yarmouth, as well as airdromes in Scotland, the communique said.

A British submarine was said to have been damaged by a German minesweeper off the Norwegian coast.

German and Italian troops in North Africa, with the cooperation of Axis aircraft, yesterday hurled back strong British forces beyond Agedabia, Libya, the communique said.

German bombers were said to have carried out effective attacks yesterday against British military establishments on the island of Malta.

British Repulsed

Domei

ROME, January 24.—German and Italian mechanized units, in sweeping offensive operations in Cyrenaica, yesterday repulsed strong British forces farther to the east of Agedabia, Libya, the High Command announced today.

Strong Axis aircraft formations cooperated with German and Italian ground troops yesterday, strafing retreating British columns and destroying large numbers of British motorcars, the communique said, adding, three British airplanes were shot down.

Italian bombers yesterday repeatedly bombed the British air and naval base at Malta, despite interception of squadrons of British pursuit planes, the communique said.

British aircraft were said to have raided Tripoli and other places in North Africa, causing several casualties, but no heavy damages.

BURMA PREMIER'S ARREST ATTACKED BY MINISTER

Rising Sentiment Against British Misrule Seen in Radio Broadcast

Domei

BANGKOK, January 23.—Bitterly attacking the British for their treacherous arrest of former Premier U Saw, Education Minister U Ba Im, in a 20-minute broadcast from the Rangoon radio station last night, declared Britain will be powerless to check the advance of Japanese Forces into Burma.

The Education Minister pointed out that Burma's defense is being carried out solely by British and Chungking troops which have no real defensive strength.

Political observers here consider the Minister's speech as indicating rising antagonism among Burmese people against British misrule, as well as growing resentment of the fact that London and Chungking have dragged unwilling Burmese into the hostilities.

These observers pointed out that it is especially significant that an official of such high standing and with such close connections with the British should make the above accusations.

Imperial Army Headquarters Announce Brilliant Results of Air Forces Over Dutch Indies, Burma and Singapore

TENGAH AND SELETAR BOMBED HEAVILY

Imperial Army air units, since January 21, have shot down or destroyed on the ground, 48 enemy planes in their operations against the Netherlands East Indies, Burma and Singapore, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 9 p.m. Saturday. The communique said:

"Imperial Army air forces, since January 21, have carried out daring attacks on Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma areas and have obtained major results, as follows:

"1.—January 21. A large unit composed of bombers and fighters attacked Singapore in formidable formation and bombed the Tengah airdrome and the Seletar factory section situated in the heart of the city, causing fires in seven different places. At the same time, the Japanese, in an engagement with 10 Buffalo fighters that were on patrol duty, shot down six of them.

"2.—January 23.

"(a) The Imperial Army air force operating in the Burma sector attacked the airdromes around Rangoon and inflicted severe damage on the Burmese air force, as follows:

"A strong fighter unit in a combat with 10 enemy fighters including Tomahawks and Spitfires over Rangoon at 11:45 a.m. shot down seven of them. A large unit composed of bombers and fighters at 2 p.m. raided the Mingaradong airdrome and blasted its runway. At the same time, the fighter detachment encountered about 15 Tomahawks and shot down 12 of them. Another powerful fighter detachment gave battle to about 30 enemy planes that came challenging the Japanese and after terrific action shot down three of them. On our side, one plane crashed into the enemy and two have not yet reported home.

"(b) On the Malay Front. A powerful unit of the Army air force attacked the Balembang and Seletar airdromes and obtained the following results:

"The squdaron assigned to attack Balembang flew over a distance of over 1,000 kilometers and took the airdrome there by surprise at 12:09 p.m. Setting aflame one Boeing B-17, it shot down five of the Curtiss-Hawk P-36's that came challenging the Japanese and returned safe to its home base. The Seletar attackers scored numerous direct hits on the Seletar assembly factory and runway at 11:17 a.m. and at the same time set fire to two large bombers and wrecked another. The fighters that accompanied the expedition engaged 12 enemy fighters including Hawker-Hurricanes and Buffalos and shot down 11 of them. We sustained no loss.

"3. The comprehensive results of this day's fighting are: 38 enemy planes shot down and four destroyed on the ground, totaling 42 machines lost to the enemy.

"(Note. By Tomahawks are meant P-40's of American make which have been renamed after transfer to the British).

Today's Press Comments

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chungking's Illusions

NICHI NICHI—Chungking still is laboring under two sorts of illusions. One is its confidence in the possibility of continued warfare with Japan. Chungking's leaders are working under the same old idea that the regime can withstand Japan's military operations if it is entrenched in the interior of Szechwan Province. That Japan has not yet crushed Chungking is not because of its military weakness, but because of the restrictions imposed on the sphere of military operations.

The other is Chungking's laughable illusion, Japan is fighting a war of attrition and that Japan's national strength has been exhausted considerably during the last four years and several months. It is true that Japan thus far has spent more than ¥30,000,000,000 as war funds since the outbreak of the China Affair, but the expenses in most cases have been invested in productivity amplifications enterprises. The reality is far from attrition, but is multiplied gain in its productivity. In spite of Chungking's obstinacy beyond hope, Premier Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech announced Japan's magnanimity in taking Chungking under Japan's warm care, if it reconsiders its past attitude. We wonder whether Chungking's statesmen are great enough to understand the Premier's tender heart.

Australia's Sad Plight

MIYAKO—The Japanese army

(Continued on Page 3)

PERU FIRST TO CUT RELATION WITH AXIS

Severance of Diplomatic Ties Officially Announced, U.S. Envoy Reports

BRAZIL SEEN FOLLOWING

Paraguay Also Likely to Move In Accordance With Rio Resolution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The Government of Peru today officially announced severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, according to reports received from Henry Norweb, United States Ambassador to Lima, by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State and currently American delegate to the Pan-American Conference now in session in Rio de Janeiro.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Rio de Janeiro said Dr. Oswald Aranha Brazilian Foreign Minister, today declared in a statement that the Brazilian Government expects to make an official announcement regarding severance of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Axis countries, which at the present time practically are severed.

To Check Fifth Columnists

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The committee on political affairs, at the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in session in Rio de Janeiro, have adopted unanimously a resolution calling for strict control of fifth column and other submersive activities in the western hemisphere, it was revealed here today.

Simultaneously, the committee agreed to convoke here a conference of police chiefs of all countries in both North and South America some time in the future. No definite date has been set for the meeting, however.

Uruguay to Take Step

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Foreign Minister A. Guani, Uruguayan representative to the Rio de Janeiro conference has announced that Uruguay will definitely sever relations with the Axis Powers tomorrow, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Conference today, a United Press dispatch from the Brazilian capital revealed.

Argentina, Chile Standing Pat

In a radio telephone conversation exchanged, on Saturday, between the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Ambassador Itaro Ishii, at Rio de Janeiro, who has rendered great services in trying to bring the situation at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference toward Japan's favor, Mr. Ishii pointed out that it was very unlikely that both Argentina and Chile would sever diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy. Details of the telephone messages between the two follow:

N.N.: "We have received a cable stating that the plan calling for severance of diplomatic relations of South American countries with the Axis Powers has been adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Conference but with the main points removed. We should like to learn circumstances leading up to this from you.

Ishii: "The conference has gone through a troubled stage, as both Argentina and Chile have strenuously opposed the original plan. Their insistence has been carried through with the result that the diplomatic severance plan was adopted at a committee meeting, but, in the form of a mere advice. The plan will be submitted to the plenary session on January 25. (Japan time).

N.N.: "Do you know how Argentina and Chile will handle the advice on diplomatic severance?

Ishii: "I don't think Argentina and Chile will sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. What will become of the attitude of other South

(Continued on Page 3)

Vichy Protests to Chungking

Domei

VICHY, January 24.—The Government, it was reliably learned, today filed a strong protest to the Chungking Government over the bombing of airfields in French Indo-China by Chungking aircraft.

DOMEI

BANGKOK, JANUARY 25.—THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND OFFICIALLY DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, AT NOON TODAY.

Line Near Yong Peng Smashed Despite Desperate British Resistance—Enemy Cut Down at Paloh

KLUANG BEING SHELLED BY JAPANESE

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 24.—Japanese forces driving southward toward Singapore, at 8:30 p.m. today smashed through enemy defenses in the vicinity of Yong Peng, on the western coast of Johore State, despite stiff resistance put up by British units armed with 12 field guns.

Other columns of Japanese troops rolling southward from Labis along a railway, annihilated an enemy force numbering about 500 troops in a sudden crushing attack in the neighborhood of Paloh, approximately 18 miles from Labis, at 10 p.m. the same day. Two armored cars, three trench mortars and six trucks were taken in this attack.

Kluang Under Fire

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 25.—Japanese Forces, marching steadily southward along the Malay Peninsula, at about 5 p.m. yesterday, reached a point two kilometers northwest of Kluang, in Johore State, and now are heavily bombarding the town. Kluang airfield is reported in flames as a result of effective Japanese bombardment.

Meantime, other Japanese Forces early yesterday evening advanced to a point four kilometers northwest of Ayer Hitam, in Johore State.

British Withdrawing

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—An authoritative military commentator in London, citing late dispatches from Malaya, admitted today that British forces are continuing a general withdrawal on all Malay fronts.

He said that on the central front, British defenders are retreating southward down the main railroad from the Segamat sector, while other British forces are withdrawing on the eastern front and taking up defensive positions south of Mersing, 62 miles north of Singapore.

13 Planes Smashed

Domei

A JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE, January 24.—In two air raids on Rangoon today, Japanese Army planes destroyed 13 enemy aircraft.

The first raid was carried out at 1:30 p.m. today when the Japanese downed 10 Curtiss P-40 airplanes, while the second raid was launched against Rangoon

Army Chiefs Dispatch Wires of Appreciation On Bismarck Landing

The following telegraphic messages in appreciation of the meritorious services of the Imperial Army and Navy units in effecting a successful landing in the face of enemy resistance on Bismarck Islands early on the morning of January 23 were sent to the Army and Navy units on the spot by General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and War Minister General Hideki Tojo Sunday.

To a Commander of Army Forces in the Bismarck Sector:

"We congratulate you upon your successful landing in defiance of rough seas and great hardships. Appreciating heartily the great efforts of officers and men, we pray for your further efforts."

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Supreme Commanders of a Fleet on the spot and Navy Air Force on the spot:

"We congratulate you upon the brilliant military operations you have achieved on Bismarck Islands."

AUSTRALIA INSISTING ON IMMEDIATE HELP

Second Plea in 24 Hours Sent To Churchill and Roosevelt—Defense Prepared

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Reports received here from Melbourne today revealed that the Australian War Cabinet has appealed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt for the second time in 24 hours for immediate help against the Japanese Forces.

Simultaneously, the Australian Government ordered immediate mobilization of its home defense forces to full fighting strength.

The first appeal was sent to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt yesterday, but the War Cabinet at an emergency meeting this morning decided to appeal again immediately for reinforcements of planes, ships and materials.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Francis Ford, concurrently War Minister, conferred with General Vernon Sturdes, chief of the General Staff, regarding home defence.

Disaster Report Due

Domei

LISBON, January 24—Reports from Washington today revealed that the United States Government is expecting to receive shortly the report of the findings of the board of inquiry into the disastrous Pearl Harbor defeat of December 7, last year, into which, investigation was begun at Honolulu early this month.

On the findings of the board will hang the fate of Admiral Husband Kimmel, who was removed from command of the United States Fleet and Pacific Fleet following the disaster. If the report finds enough evidence against him, Admiral Kimmel will be court-martialled.

The report is scheduled to be delivered to President Roosevelt by the board chairman, Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the Supreme Court.

Joint Labor Body Formed

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Heralding a brighter future for American industrial expansion efforts which have been held up by the perennial CIO-AFL discord,

(Continued on Page 2)

at 3 p.m., when three large-type machines were blasted on the ground.

Dutch Indies Raided

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The Netherlands East Indies High Command in a communique issued today, admitted that Japanese warplanes have carried out a series of raids over a widespread area of Dutch colonial territory, including the eastern coast of Borneo and Ternate, in the Molucca islands, it is learned here from Batavia.

The communique disclosed that some damage was caused.

Flee From Kawkareik

Domei

BANGKOK, January 24.—A Rangoon radio intercepted here indicates that British authorities have admitted withdrawal of Burmese troops from Kawkareik, strategic base on the Thai-Burmese border near Moulmeim, before smashing Japanese drives.

Landing Admitted

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—In an official communique issued yesterday, the Australian High Command admitted that the Japanese effected a surprise landing on the Bismarck Islands earlier in the same day, Reuters reported from London.

Sweeping Victory Gained

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 24.—A sweeping victory over combined British and Australian forces by Japanese troops in fierce fighting along the Muar River during the period from January 17 to January 20, was revealed in delayed field dispatches today.

In a desperate attempt to turn the tide of battle in one stroke, combined British-Australian forces consisting of the independent 45th, 25th, 15th and 29th battalions, armed with tanks, heavy guns and mountain guns, took advantage of natural fortifications to suddenly open heavy fire on the Japanese.

An enemy gunboat at the mouth of the Muar River which showered the Japanese with terrific shell fire, acted in concert with the enemy land forces.

However, the Japanese detachments thundered into enemy positions in smashing charges and finally succeeded in breaking through enemy defenses and occupying the positions.

Air Attacks Continued

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Repeated hammer blows struck Singapore Thursday morning as the air arm of the Imperial Japanese Navy subjected the British naval base to thunderous assaults in four consecutive attacks, inflicting heavy damage, according to reports received here today.

In spite of an intensive barrage from anti-aircraft guns, Japanese planes controlled the air, increasing the fury of their bombardment with every attack. The third raid was particularly fierce and great formations of Japanese planes could be clearly discerned from the ground, the report said.

As heavy detonations reverberated throughout the city, huge columns of smoke rose from extensive fires started by the bombardments, it was said.

Australia Insisting On Immediate Help

(Continued From Page 1)

a Schenectady, New York, radio report intercepted here today revealed that the respective leaders of the two nationwide labor unions today informed President Roosevelt that a joint committee, each union to be represented by three men, will be formed according to the President's wishes.

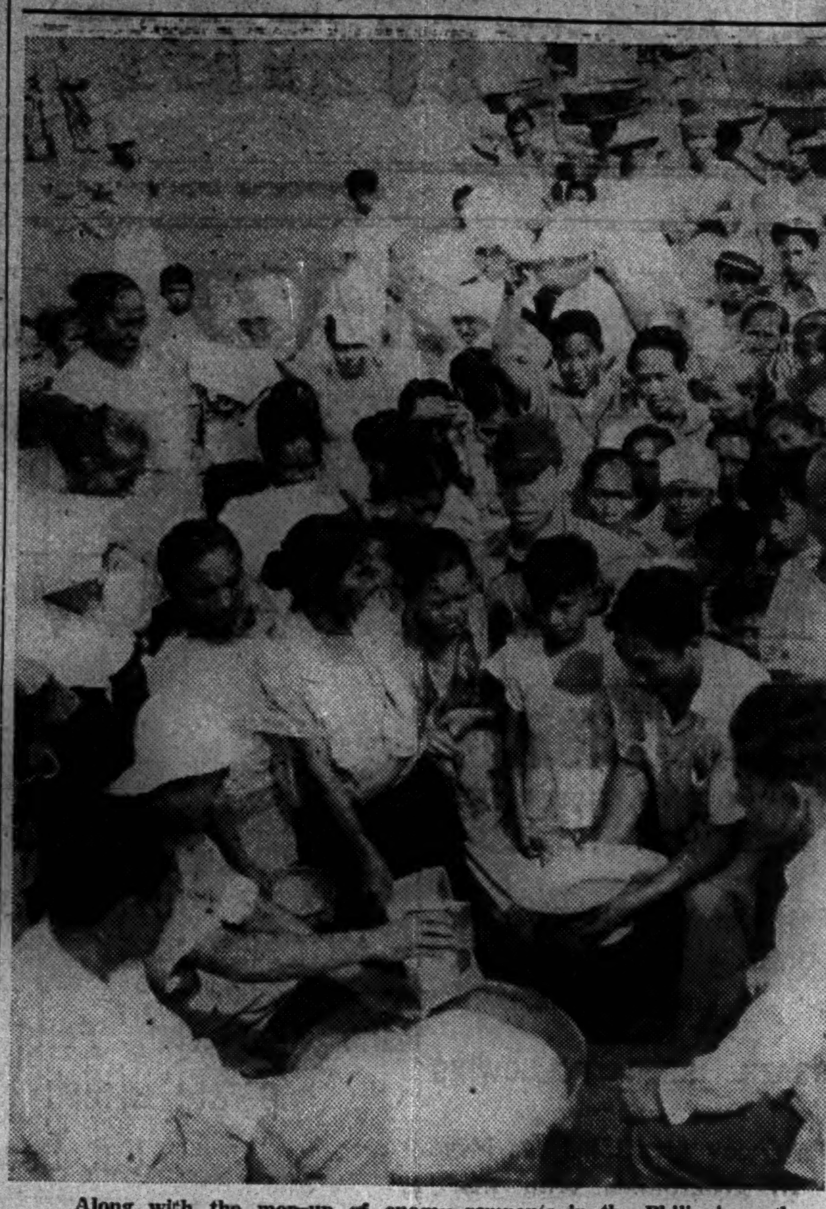
It will be recalled that Philip Murray, President of the Congress for Industrial Organizations conferred with the President on January 21 at the latter's request at which time Mr. Murray was presumably asked to help reconcile the CIO-AFL strife.

U.S. Gunboat Chief Says He Is Getting Warm Treatment

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—Interviewed by a Domei correspondent, Captain Smith of the United States gunboat Wake today said he would like to have his folks at home know that he is well treated by the Japanese authorities. Captain Smith said, that he learned of the outbreak of war at his residence, ran to the bund where he was stopped and then went to the United States consulate where he was caught by the Japanese. Captain Smith said although he sensed the crisis was gaining momentum, he never dreamed it would break out into war.

Aiding Friends in Need



Along with the mop-up of enemy remnants in the Philippines, the Japanese Army is also playing the role of a good Samaritan among the people, adding further to the goodwill and confidence that the islanders hold for our troops. Shown above is a line-up, waiting for the rationing of rice. (Censored by the War Ministry).

R.A.F. PLANES RAID BANGKOK

Enemy Driven Back by Furious Anti-Aircraft Fire

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25.—A formation of five British warplanes attacked this city at 8:35 p.m. yesterday for the second time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The British planes, hindered by fierce anti-aircraft fire from Thai-Japanese Forces, were turned away achieving no results, as bombs fell aimlessly into the Menam River.

One of the attacking aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

FIELD MARSHAL BURIED

Von Reichenau Interred in Invaliden Cemetery

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 23.—The State Funeral for the late Field Marshal von Reichenau, Commander-in-Chief of an Army Group, took place in the Hall of Glory in the Berlin Museum of Armaments. Reich Marshal Goering spoke on behalf of the Fuehrer. Field Marshal von Rundstedt brought the last salute from the front on behalf of the Fuehrer in the latter's capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army. Field Marshal von Reichenau was then buried in the Invaliden Cemetery.

SOVIETS DISDAINFUL OF U.S. WAR DEFEAT

Manchuli Vice-Consul, Back From Kuibishev, Describes Situation There

Domei

MANCHULI, January 24.—Masatsuna Matsuda, Japanese Vice-Consul at Manchuli, returned here yesterday from Kuibishev, temporary seat of the Soviet Government, after having fulfilled his mission of handing a document from the Japanese Government to Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Vice-Consul Matsuda left on his mission on December 8, last year, the day of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The Vice-Consul said he first heard the news of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States and Great Britain on arriving at the Japanese Consulate-General at Chita.

After spending four days at Chita, Vice-Consul Matsuda left for Kuibishev on December 13.

"All the newspapers which I bought on the way carried the announcement of the Soviet Information Bureau reporting our brilliant victory," he said.

"I arrived at Kuibishev, where the Japanese Embassy at Moscow had shifted, on December 28, and found Ambassador Tatekawa and others all in quite high spirits.

"With the arrival of the cold winter season, the Soviet-German war has come to a standstill and since Soviet Government organs were apparently preparing to return to Moscow, our embassy also has contemplated moving there.

"Before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Soviets had a high regard for the United States because of materials received from the latter, but the Soviets regarded with contempt the American defeats at Hawaii, the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific.

"In the long run, I can say that at the moment Soviets are showing no signs of moving positively to meet the new situation arising out of the Greater East Asia War, but will probably begin to stir with the arrival of spring," Vice-Consul Matsuda concluded.

To Enter Leipzig Fair

Transocean

PARIS, January 13.—The French Government has accepted an invitation to take part in the Leipzig Spring Fair, according to today's newspapers. France is contemplating to exhibit, as her greatest attractions, the biggest railway engine in the world and the finest Sevres porcelain.

Exciting Tale Told of Capture of Kemaman, In Northern Malaya, by a Company Manager

Scenes out of Conrad became real in a stirring, rip-roaring account of the capture of Kemaman, capital of Trengganu in northern Malaya, by 16 Japanese employes of the Ishihara Kogyo Company.

The story of this para-remarkable achievement is related in the diary of Masao Kimura, manager of the Ishihara Kogyo Company in Trengganu, whose diary arrived at the office of the Asahi on January 23. Below are the relevant extracts from Mr. Kimura's diary:

December 8.—I was awakened this morning from my slumbers in the jungle hut by cries of "Tuan, Tuan." I sprang out to see what was the matter. In the misty light I saw one of my faithful Malay coolies, who excitedly told me that the chief of the Kemaman Police Force was coming to arrest me. "Flee, tuan, flee!" he urged me. My companions had all been roused by this time, and as we stood outside the hut, the party from the police station arrived. There was one English police-inspector, heavily armed, accompanied by a secretary and a section of Indian soldiers, all armed to the teeth. They had brought with them a car and a truck. What astonished me most was the sight of our faithful Malay coolies who had surrounded us, large stones and shovels in their hands, obviously meaning to offer resistance to the police. We restrained them from doing so rash a thing, and got into the police car. We were driven to Kemaman, where we were thrown into the town jail. "You'll have to stay here for some time" said the Inspector. "I hope you will behave."

Asked to Be Inspector

December 20.—The prison door was opened by some Malay policemen, who begged me to become the Police Inspector since the English inspector and his secretary had fled to Singapore in their car. I sprang out and ran to the coast to see if any Japanese troops had landed. There were some Australian soldiers who had lagged behind and had failed to escape, and they opened fire at me. I was hit in the leg and fell on the beach. Before they could touch me, however, a vast crowd of Malays from the town came yelling down to the beach, and the Australian soldiers fled for their lives. Our company's pier and all the boats had been destroyed by the escaping British, but the iron, tin and bauxite mines in the interior had been gallantly defended by the natives, and they were left untouched. We formed a vigilance corps, and with the co-operation of the natives we guarded the mines until the Imperial Forces arrived.

BRITISH KILL NEWSMAN OF YOMIURI AT MALAYA

Is First Correspondent to Die At That Front—Army Eulogizes Deceased

The first instance of the death of a news correspondent on the Malay front was reported by the Yomiuri on Sunday.

On January 7, Masaaki Tokuyama, 30, special correspondent of the paper, was on his way to a certain radio station in the Malay jungles to report the capture of Kampar. Night had already fallen, and it was pitch dark. Mr. Tokuyama hurried as best be could along the jungle-trail and his journey was about half-way over when he was discovered by some stragglers from the British army. They promptly opened fire on him and the unfortunate newsman was shot through his hips.

Unable to move, he might have died where he had fallen if a passing army truck had not picked him up and taken him to the Army field-hospital. The injuries were too serious, however, and the plucky reporter died on January 11, at 12:40 p.m.

On January 23, an official army statement confirmed the report that Masaaki Tokuyama had "died in battle."

Term 'Southern Lands' Gets Correct Definition At Discussion in Diet

During the discussion to settle the South Development Bank Bill at the plenary session of the Diet on January 24, Katsumi Yamazumi, director of the Financial Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry, settled the exact definition of the term "southern lands," reports the Miyako. According to Mr. Yamazumi, the term applies only to the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, and the Dutch East Indies, and does not include the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific, South China, or Hongkong. The hitherto ambiguous term "southern lands" has therefore been satisfactorily defined.

76,000 PERSONS RETURN TO RECAPTURED KARELIA

Steps Taken by Finnish Government for Resettlement of People Prove Successful

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 5.—Thus far over 76,000 persons have returned to recaptured Karelian territories, according to an official announcement made here yesterday.

In this connection it was learned that the measures taken by the Finnish Government for resettlement of Finnish people in Karelia have been very successful, considering wartime conditions.

It was also announced here that 12,700 cattle, 5,250 horses and 2,250 pigs had already been brought to Karelia.

The military administration in Karelia estimates that some 100,000 hectares of land will be under cultivation in spring 1942.

OUTLOOK WORSENING FOR BRITISH CABINET

Political Situation Increasingly Critical as M.P.'s Planning Attack

Domei

MADRID, January 24.—Reports from London indicate that the British political situation is becoming increasingly critical with the possibility mooted of either the resignation of the Churchill Government or the holding of a general election.

It is understood that several members of the British Parliament are planning to attack in the House of Commons, members of the Churchill Government held responsible for British reverses in East Asia in an effort to force their resignations.

It is being said in London that, if a general election is held, it will give rise to the question of "Churchill or Churchill's party?" as has been revealed by joining of the camp of the Government's critics of the powerful "Conservative Committee of 1922."

It was recalled that this committee which caused a crisis in the Lloyd George Cabinet in 1922, is comprised of the most influential Conservatives, including peers, landowners and business men.

This group has never regarded Prime Minister Churchill favorably, but has accepted him as a necessary evil because he exerts a vast influence over the nation.

This committee which balked at Prime Minister Churchill's plan to record for rebroadcast his forthcoming Parliamentary address, now wants the Prime Minister to withdraw his threat that he would consider debate on war conduct as an issue of confidence in the Churchill Cabinet.

The committee contends that such a threat prevents free discussion on various errors made by the Government.

To Move Royal Residence

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will evacuate Buckingham Palace for a temporary residence in London's West End which has been constructed especially to withstand air raids, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm today.

The British King and Queen reportedly plan to move to new quarters in anticipation of a German spring offensive.

Indian Army Grows

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The Indian army, which has been increasing by more than 50,000 men monthly, has topped the 1,000,000 mark, Indian army authorities announced recently, a Reuter dispatch from New Delhi revealed today.

The original plan for army expansion instituted last year called for 500,000 men under arms, including garrisons stationed outside India but, by the end of March last year, troops in India proper alone topped that figure, Reuter also disclosed.

Despite the formidable increase seen in recent months, military observers believe that further expansion of the Indian army is impossible at present due to the shortage of equipment and training facilities.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT REGULATES BREAD SALE

Restriction Taken in View of Necessity of Conserving Food Supply

Transocean

LISBON, January 17.—Only two kinds of bread may henceforth be baked in Portugal in order to conserve the bread supply, it was announced by the National Bread Institute Friday.

The bakeries must furthermore sell better quality bread at the price of a lower quality bread when the latter is sold out. This is to compel the bakeries to bake more of the second grade bread although their profit is larger when selling better bread.

Shortage ahead exists in second grade bread and queues were observed in front of bakeries in Lisbon. No more bread will henceforth be delivered to customers' homes. All bread will be sold across the counter.

Taiwan Sending Nurses

Some 200 young Taiwanese girls are doing their bit in the work of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was revealed in the recent Taiwan Government-General's announcement that they would be dispatched to the Army Hospital in the Japanese-occupied Hongkong as assistant nurses.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, January 25

ASAHI—Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Huge War Budget
YOMIURI—Australian Defense in Danger
KOKUMIN—Nation Should Unite Now

Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact

ASAHI

It is quite natural that our great attention is turned to the situation in the north at a time when Japan is realizing brilliant war results in the south for this is paving the way to the construction of Greater East Asia.

Neither defense of the Empire nor construction of Greater East Asia will be perfected without paying attention to the north. Southern problems, therefore, will have direct and indirect links in the chain of northern issues. They are two different matters on the surface and they are one inseparable affair.

Bluntly, the northern problems are epitomized in the Soviet question. At the extraordinary Diet session held late last year, Premier General Hideki Tojo declared definitely that Japan's guard of the north was quite perfect. At the present ordinary session, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo mentioned that in spite of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is going on in full blast, Japan-Soviet relations remained unaffected through their neutrality pact and that, although various rumors were running fast as regards the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and Great Britain, the prevailing Japan-Soviet relations shaped in the neutrality pact were not the bit affected. All this distinctly speaks for the situation, in which Japan and the Soviet Union find themselves now.

It goes without saying that Japan-Soviet relations are held up strictly through this neutrality pact and that Japan is prepared to solve all questions on the basis of the spirit embodied in it.

Of course, their relations are of a mutual basis and nothing can be decided on unilaterally. The Soviet Union also declared more than once after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that it would observe the neutrality pact. Herein lies the basis of Foreign Minister Togo's declaration in the Diet that Japan-Soviet relations would be regulated by the neutrality pact.

The German-Soviet War is kept up on the Russian plain exposed to frigid cold and blizzard. It seems that the Soviet operations taking advantage of the extreme cold are realizing more or less success, but the cost in Soviet military and economic strength throughout the great warfare last fall was surely great. Germany is prepared to start a large scale spring offensive.

Under the circumstances, it is clear that realistic leaders of the Soviet Union are not inclined to the folly of creating commotion in its eastern region, where peace prevails now. There also exists nothing that prompts them to start agitation in the eastern region.

However, here is a thing that attracts more or less attention. This is the inducement of the United States and Britain. Previous to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States plotted to induce the Soviet Union into a camp hostile to Japan with the object of beleaguering this country.

It is not difficult to imagine that America and Britain are making and will make hard efforts to entice the Soviet Union to side with them against Japan. Now that the United States has lost its bases to attack Japan in the Pacific, it is conjectured that it may start its attacks on this country through the Aleutian Islands and that in this connection that country may utilize the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union approves this sort of proposal propounded by the United States, this will run against the strict observance of the neutrality pact. Soviet leaders, who are wide awake to the reality will not accept such a proposal, even if it is made.

Shortly after the outbreak of the current war, in which both the United States and Britain were dealt crushing blows by Japan, Britain sent Premier Winston Churchill to the United States and Foreign Secretary Major R. Eden to Moscow for political operations to turn the tide in its favor.

Nothing is known exactly what has become of Major Eden's visit to Moscow, but it is presumed that British plot to let the Soviet Union take the chestnut out of the fire has ended in a fiasco.

Being calm and complacent, the Soviet Union did not take up the British scheme. Instead the Soviet Union is trying to be faithful to the neutrality pact and this can be seen from the fact that pending issues between Japan and the Soviet Union, including the Kamchatka fishery issue, Kehi Maru case and others, are destined to be solved through the sincere attitude of the Soviet Union.

The reopening of mail services over Siberia, too, is another proof of the Soviet Union's sincerity. Alive to this faithful Soviet attitude, Japan, too, expects the pending issues to be solved amicably and the peace and stability of the northern region be maintained through the neutrality pact.

Huge War Budget

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The extraordinary war budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year involving a sum of ¥18,000,000,000 is a staggering figure indeed, although it is submitted to the Diet in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia. The figure has no parallel in scale.

Looking, however, into the details of items embodied in the budget, it can be seen that the figure contains a fairly large amount of expenses necessary for the construction of Greater East Asia. An enormous amount of money is surely inevitable for the purchase of materials from the southern regions. The money will be defrayed from the war budget or through a contemplated South Development Bank.

If the present war develops into a wider scale, additional war expenditures may have to be asked by the Government. The Japanese nation must bear this in mind.

Japan during 1941, issued bonds with an aggregate of ¥8,782,000,000, of which ¥7,366,000,000, or 83.9 per cent, was absorbed. The amount of Government bonds issued thus far since the outbreak of the China Affair has reached ¥26,361,000,000, of which ¥21,827,000,000, or 82.8 per cent, has been absorbed.

The next war budget is undoubtedly colossal, but this is very much different in significance from what it used to be because this country is going to buy materials from the southern regions. In other words, war expenses can be lined by materials and there is no need for the Japanese nation to fear any increase of war funds. We can get along with the war with much promises.

Australian Defense in Danger

YOMIURI

According to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, the Imperial Army and Navy units on January 23 effected a landing near Rabaul on New Britain east of New Guinea. At the same time, a special landing party of the Imperial Navy carried out a successful landing at Kavieng, on New Ireland. These two islands have been under the Australian administration and are vital strategic bases in the defenses of Australia.

On January 12, our Government declared war on the perverse Netherlands East Indies, and seized Tarakan, in Borneo, Menado in the Celebes, and virtually destroyed the British and American extension bases there.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Forces are now heading for Australia. The Australian Government, failing to obtain the aid she asked for from Britain, entered into negotiations with the United States, and Port Darwin was opened to American battleships. Since America failed to send any help to save the Philippines, the Australians have no grounds for expecting any help from America in the present case, and Australia's panic can well be imagined.

Japan does not harbor any hostile intentions toward Australia or the Dutch East Indies. It is because their stubborn policies stand in the way of the future development and welfare of the peoples in the south that this country is unavoidably forced to sweep them from her path. What Japan has been compelled to do is for the sake of humanity.

Nation Should Unite Now

KOKUMIN

Several measures are under discussion at the present Diet, and it is necessary for the Government to encourage the spirit of obedience in the people. The war cannot be won by armed strength alone. The whole nation must work as one unified body for ultimate success, and the people must cooperate with the Government in all respects without stint. This means obedience to all the laws passed by the Government.

The past successes of the Imperial Forces and of the German Army, are due to the staunch cooperation of the people with the Government. If in the future, this cooperation is lost, then not only will it be impossible to achieve the high ideals that Japan has set before her, but also it will mark the beginning of the downfall of the Japanese Empire.

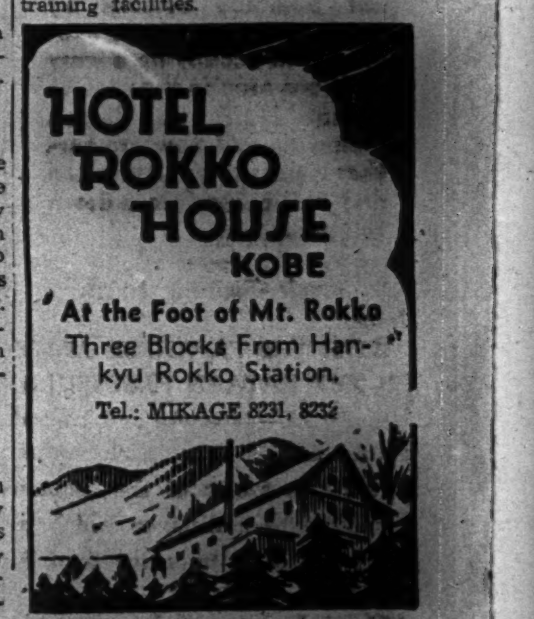
Every one of us must bear in mind that we are not individuals to do as we like. Every one of us belongs to the Empire, and we must subject all private desires to the ideals of the Empire.

Obedience to law must not be a result of compulsion. It should be spontaneous. The laws of the nation are meant to preserve order and unity among the people, with the cooperation of the people themselves. They are not meant as levers to control every action as the motions of a machine are controlled.

Laws are made for the good of the State, to gather into one unified body every atom of strength within the nation. The reason why Japan is so strong today is because she has been an orderly and law-preserving nation for over 2,000 years.

It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that there are people within the country, who show their unwillingness to observe all the laws of the State. Disobedience to the laws in however small a way means opposition to the aims of the nation.

It is high time that all the people realized the absolute necessity of subjecting all private grievances to the wishes of the State, and to offer themselves up, body and soul, to the service of the State. Then, and only then, will the high ideals of the nation be capable of realization.


HOTEL ROKKO HOUSE
KOBE
At the Foot of Mt. Rokko
Three Blocks From Hankyu Rokko Station.
Tel.: MIKAGE 8231, 8232

AID OFFERED TO NISEI

With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created for Nisei residents in Japan. To make these channels available to them, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all Nisei in need of counsel. Those wishing to obtain information are advised to communicate with the undersigned.

SOYEN YAMASHITA, general secretary
Nisei Kyokai.
No. 48, 1-chome Aoyama Minami-cho,
Akasaka-ku.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

PERU FIRST TO CUT RELATION WITH AXIS

(Continued From Page 1)

American countries as regards this question, I have no idea.

N.N.: "Is Uruguay the only country to which the American lease-lend law is applied?

Ishii: "No, all countries are allowed application of the law.

Brazil Cautious

N.N.: "What policy will Brazil follow?

Ishii: "Brazil is taking a very cautious policy.

N.N.: "How are Japanese residents there getting along?

Ishii: "They are going through many inconveniences, but are continuing their daily work with patience and self-importance.

N.N.: "We understand that a general election is to be held in Argentina next April. Have you heard anything about this?

Ishii: "I don't know anything about that.

N.N.: "What do you know about the Chilean Presidential election?

Ishii: "I don't know what will result from the election, but, anyway, it will be held on February 1.

N.N.: "What is the reaction to Premier Hideki Tojo's speech in the Diet?

Ishii: "Newspapers are treating the Premier's Diet speech prominently. As a matter of fact, the attention of entire South America is focussed on the progress and result of the Rio de Janeiro Conference and naturally all papers are full with articles connected with it. However, Premier Tojo's speech has been given a prominent place with the important parts highlighted. His declaration on Philippine independence was also printed outstandingly.

N.N.: "The printing of Premier Tojo's speech is believed to have gone a long way to impress South American countries with the significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

Ishii: "Yes, their leaders are surely impressed with this, but the general public is not supposed to pay too much attention to the situation in East Asia, as all are interested in the development of the Rio de Janeiro Conference. Of course, the people in South American countries are well aware that Japan is realizing brilliant war results.

Japan's Victory at Hawaii Unparalleled in History

(Continued From Page 4)

ments only of the Japanese Navy, one in the war with China and the other in the current war with the United States.

Remarkable Feature

The most remarkable feature of the battle at Pearl Harbor was the raid made by the submersibles as boats of death. The daring and the technique, by which they entered the port so well defended that even fish might have found it difficult to enter, must deservedly win a niche in the annals of the world. The order of heroism which was shown in this daring enterprise is a vindication of that spirit of loyalty which early sons of the Japanese Navy in January 1895 displayed at Wei Hai Wei.

From the foregoing it will be clear what was the magnitude of the success the Japanese Navy achieved at the outset of this war; how superb were the strategy and the technique of its application; how excellent were the arms employed and the men who were entrusted with them. But these facts must be already known from the accounts that have been in the news.

Perhaps it would be more important that these facts will have been seen for what they really are worth: that they represent quite a record in the history of the world. It may well be concluded that the battle of Hawaii quite in itself made a history in point of (1) strategic conception, (2) results achieved, and (3) arms and techniques.

Impossible to Build New Ship

This single sea battle has had the effect of transferring the position of offensive superiority of the United States to Japan in the Pacific war. The American Navy will no doubt bend its every energy on new construction in order to recover its lost ratio of offensive superiority. But, as seen in the case of the battleship Washington, which consumed 41 and a half months, it would be impossible to build a new capital ship in less than three years.

Even granting that Japan build no ship in the meantime, it will be at least two and a half years before the American Navy is restored to its pre-war ratio of superiority. Meanwhile, Japan must make its preparations adequate in point of both armament and national living. The time won in which to achieve these ends should be regarded also as one important aspect of the victory won in the battle of Hawaii.

(The End)

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

and navy units have succeeded in landing on Australian territory. Japan's war fronts are spreading more and more. The sphere of operations extends from the Burma frontier to New Ireland on the Pacific and over the South China Sea. It may extend to the Indian Ocean, as the occasion may require. It is spreading infinitely and steadfastly.

We can well imagine how consternated the Australians are to see this state of affairs. For many years Australians have been dreaming the sweet dream of white Australianism, denying the approach of other races. While the Anzacs are defending the Malayan Peninsula and the Straits Settlements, thinking the line of defense of Australia lies there, part of their territory has been occupied by the gallant Japanese troops.

The safety of Australia has thus been exposed to menace in the Tasmania Sea. It is not the Australian Government alone which is flabbergasted at this situation developing before its eyes, but both the United States and Britain also find themselves in the same predicament. Marine routes between the United States and Australia thus have been intercepted by Japan.

Japan's Productive Power

YOMIURI—Although the China Affair was responsible for considerable material losses on the part of Japan, it was also responsible for the remarkable increase in the productive power of Japan. The present War of Greater East Asia began at a time when this producing-power was at its highest.

At the beginning of the war it appeared as if Japan would not be able to preserve her industries because of lack of necessary materials such as iron and petroleum, but the progress of the war has shown that Japanese industries will not only survive, but will, in fact, develop at a greater rate than before because of increased markets in the south. Iron, tin, rubber, petroleum and other vital raw materials which Japan needs are all found in the southern lands which our Imperial Forces have freed.

Grand Champion Shows Wares

Futabayama, kingpin of Japanese wrestlingdom, again assured himself of a championship trophy in the Spring tournament, which ended yesterday, by defeating Hishuzan in a torrid struggle at the Kokugikan Bowl on the day before.

OCCUPATION BY BRITISH OF MALWINES RESENTED

League for Return of Isles Again Protests Over Insult To Argentina

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—A new protest against "the British infringement on Argentine sovereign rights by the occupation of the Malwines isles was made by the League for the return of the Malwines on the 109th anniversary of this British act of aggression.

The League once again submitted Argentina's claims to this group of islands in a manifesto, stating therein that Argentina had never recognized the British action.

"Before the Argentine people the League declares that it is continuing its righteous efforts until our insulted national flag once again flies over the island group," the manifesto concluded.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 4)

East-Asian Battle good lessons as to how they should behave in whatever place or condition they are found. They have learned not to "complain or explain," but to do their duty anywhere any time. Each person is conscious of his or her share of the great burden now being borne by the nation. You see it in the face of every bather, be it on the wet floor or in the matted hall, or in the brevity of words they exchange as they sit side by side rubbing their bodies or pass one another in the doorway. Behold the purposeful and businesslike manner of those coming and going: they are all too busy to dawdle or gossip.

The average public bath-house is very crowded these days. Hours of business are shortened to save the coals. Fuel economy is practiced in every household, the many people who were wont to enjoy their baths at home now economize their fuel by going to the public bath-house. Consequently the bath-house everywhere is patronized by increasing numbers of new customers, middle and upper-middle class persons.

No longer do the bathers look upon the bath-house as a quasi-playground in which to indulge their boastful or wailing propensities. They go to the bath-house for the important purpose of buying warmth and cleanliness so essential to the maintenance of physical fitness. So if foreign spies ever should blunder into one of these bath-houses with a view to detecting signs of national decadence, they would be woefully disappointed: for not only would they get no information or even a hint of such, but they would see in the face of every bather the deep consciousness reflected on his or her place in the general scheme of things inspired by the universal desire to prosecute the present campaign till its final objective shall have been won.

German Movie-Goers In 1940 Double Those Counted Year Before

Transocean

BERLIN, January 8.—An average of over 2,500,000 people are visiting movie-houses in Germany daily, it was announced by competent quarters in Berlin yesterday. In 1940, 843,000,000 visitors were recorded, which is double the number of movie visitors counted for the previous year. Before the war there were 6,700 cinemas registered in the Reich; this number has meanwhile increased to 8,000.

SWISS MEDICAL GROUP LEAVES FOR EAST FRONT

Commission Comprised of 69 Members to Spend Three Months at Front

Transocean

BERNE, January 7.—The second Swiss medical commission for the Eastern Front will leave Berne tomorrow. The Commission will travel via Berlin.

The commission comprises 69 members, including 28 physicians, 26 nurses, four male attendants, seven chauffeurs, three secretaries, and a business manager. They will spend three months at the front.

The first Swiss medical commission, which at present is on the Eastern front, is expected to return to Switzerland at the end of January.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Monday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "The History of America and Britain's Crimes (6)," by Akira Nakakoji.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Kakusho Takagami; 31-letter Poems Recital by Choshiro Ito.
8:00 News; Music: Germany Famous Chorus Album.
9:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Morning Apologue, by Admiral Baron Kiyotane Abo.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 1st-Year Class Hour: Drama "The Soldier," by Tokyo City Kitahara National School Pupils.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Biwa play; Chorus and Orchestra on "The Land" (Y. Sugihara), "The Sky" (J. (Nakano) and "The Sea" (Y. Sugihara) by Nagoya Broadcasting Orchestra, Nagoya Mandolin Band and Nagoya Broadcasting Choir under the direction of Jiro Nakano.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Serial Talk on "New Reform Living," by Dr. Torazo Hirukawa.
2:00 National School 5th-Class Hour: Talk on "Malaya."
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime Education: "Educationists' Determinations in the War of Greater East Asia," by Hisaji Kondo.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama; "A Merry Family," by Osaka Broadcasting Children Society.
6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of New Economic View," by Yahei Nishiya Music.
7:30 Talk on "The Enforcement of Wartime Insurance," by Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Gidayu Music.
9:00 News.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

FLYING OVER MONTEVIDEO IS STRICTLY RESTRICTED

Henceforth Only Authorized Passenger Planes Are Permitted Over City

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Henceforth, only authorized passenger planes may fly over the city of Montevideo, the Uruguayan Government decrees.

According to a Montevideo report, even authorized passenger planes are subjected to strict control and compulsory registration.

All foreign airmen are prohibited from flying. Exceptions are made for professional pilots of authorized passenger planes but these must apply for special permission in every case.

Another decree of the Uruguayan Government prohibits all passengers from carrying radio transmitters, cameras and explosives. Special permission likewise must be obtained for radio equipment aboard passenger planes.

Until further notice, all night flights between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. are prohibited throughout the country, adds the order.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

which was nothing so much as the compilation of laborious records dealing with the mere trifles and subtleties of everyday life. With the appearance of the present work, which concerned itself purely with human feelings and perceptions, a distinct charm, a new influence, began to flood a portion of the literary world. As a matter of fact, the function of one distinctive feature of Neo-Romantic literature consisted in propagating the new emotional possibilities which this novel revealed.

* * *

The author, Miyekichi Suzuki, a disciple of the famous Soseki Natsume, was born in 1882 in the city of Hiroshima. Attending the Hiroshima Middle School and the Third Higher School, he was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, the Department of English Literature. It was during his student days that he became attached to Soseki, who was then a lecturer at the University, and won his lasting friendship. Under the guidance of his teacher, Suzuki published several short pieces. Unlike the prevailing mode of literature, which was merely in the form of a series of narrative records, his work was distinguished by a highly imaginative flavor and quality.

In 1911 he published his first lengthy work, Kotori no Su (A Little Bird's Nest). He followed this with Kuwa no Mi (The Fruit of the Mulberry). With the birth of his first daughter in 1916 he began the writing of a fairy tale, Kosui no Onna (The Lady of the Lake), especially for her; after which he shifted definitely to this type of literature. Thus, in 1918, he founded the magazine Akai Tori (The Red Bird), a literary diversion for children. As an endowment to Japanese fairy lore, it possessed a high quality of artistic aroma and refinement, such as had never before been achieved. It had, in fact, the distinction of having elevated the position of the fairy tale, as a form of literature, to a place among the arts.—(K.B.S.)

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF BATAAN DEFENSE

(Continued From Page 1)

until the next outburst.

More Troops Landed

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The Japanese have succeeded in landing additional large contingents at an undisclosed bay on the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula to reinforce Japanese troops which are pounding the last remnants of the cornered United States and Philippine army under General Douglas MacArthur, according to reports received here today.

Meanwhile, the United States War Department announced today that fierce attacks by the Japanese land, air and naval forces against United States and Philippine troops on the Bataan Peninsula continued unabated.

Especially heavy fighting is raging on the left flank where Japanese forces have occupied several important points on the west coast of the peninsula, the communique said.

The Japanese have landed additional troops on the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula and are fiercely attacking United States forces, the communique said.

Terrain Is Natural Barrier

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN BATAAN, January 23.—The mixed American-Filipino forces under General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, continue to hold out in a sector on Bataan Peninsula which flanks Mount Natipu, the steep sides of which rise in some places to sheer precipices that are thickly forested.

The tangle of vines clinging to trunks of old trees which reach up overhead form a more effective barrier than any barbed-wire entanglement, while on the lower slopes where the terrain inclines down to the coast, treacherous marshes add to the difficulty.

The actual battlefront, therefore, is this narrow wooded zone between the heights of Mount Natipu and the swamplands. It is here that the United States Forces are retreating sullenly and doggedly toward Mariveles.

At present, the front lines extend in a staggered line down the central flank of Natipu and the Japanese are pressing so close on the United States lines that enemy soldiers can be seen through the trees.

This war is one in which the men have come to depend more on natural cover camouflage than on shallow trenches which they have dug in places.

It was for this front that the party of newspapermen left this morning from Manila accompanied by a young captain. A new Buick, captured at one of the airfields, provided the means of transportation.

Good Time Made

We made good time along the paved road, the self-same highway along which General MacArthur and his forces had beat a hasty retreat out of Manila. Though it is still January, the day is warm as we travel southward meeting farmers in oxcarts and only a few automobiles along the road.

The signs of the war are apparent for the first time as we turn into a road along the coast. Here the road is pock-marked with gaping shell holes or bomb pits. Undeterred, our driver who used to needle-thread taxis through Tokyo traffic, sped over the road with fine disdain for bumps. Plunging around one bend in the road, we came upon a khaki commissary truck, with one wheel gone and body riddled with bullets—a relic of the hurried American retreat. Farther on, we ran into more of the trucks, motor lorries, wagons and carcasses of horses and oxen. Suddenly, our officer turned around and motioned up the mountain side attracting our attention to a charred skeleton of an airplane wing stuck up awkwardly against the dusty green hills. The tattered remnant of fabric clinging to it, bore part of the red, white and blue insignia of the United States air corps.

"They don't have many more of those left," he said pithily.

We stopped to have lunch near a field where three water oxen were indifferently sunning themselves but suddenly decided to move on without eating when we discovered in their shade a corpse clad in the enemy uniform, arms grotesquely twisted against the sky with flies gathered around it.

Roads Get Worse

Time seemed short as we turned off the road into a wooded area. Underneath the lacework of the trees, the light became gloomy and uncertain, growing darker as we penetrated deeper. Here were gnarled ancient trees with occasional huge shafts straight as bamboo—splendid timber material. The road, which was becoming worse and worse all the time finally became so bad that the car couldn't follow it and we had to take to foot. Occasional monkeys scrambled above in the branches. They were the only signs of animal life we saw except small birds. After a long time of walking, the path gradually became steeper and more difficult to follow. At one point, we heard the heavy roar of planes and looked up but the trees hid them from sight. The captain looked back remarking.

"Ours, probably on their way to bomb Corregidor."

The bark of artillery which had been becoming louder seem to have moved over to the right. We asked about this and learned that our batteries were located behind the front pouring shots from this sector over the front lines into enemy positions. Suddenly, we came out into a clearing—into a camp carefully camouflaged. Somewhere ahead, we could hear the crackle of machine-gun fire. This was the front line.

NON-AXIS COUNTRIES BLACKLISTED BY U.S.

Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey Affected By New Regulation

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The United States blacklist, which forbids trading with firms allegedly maintaining business connections with firms of Axis Powers, is now for the first time extended to countries outside the Western Hemisphere, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Washington State Department.

Hitherto, the United States blacklist was valid only in Central and South American countries.

The additional list issued by the State Department yesterday contains the names of approximately 1,800 firms in Portugal and its colonies, Spain and its colonial possessions, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The State Department declared that the new list tallies with that of Great Britain.

With the extension of the United States blacklist to non-Axis Powers in Europe, the total number of firms with which American citizens are forbidden to deal in any business transactions has increased to over 5,000.

The new list includes 670 firms in Portugal and its colonies, 400 Swiss firms, 430 Spanish firms, approximately 200 Turkish firms and 80 Swedish firms.

Among the Swedish firms with which American citizens are forbidden to have business dealings is also that of the well-known Swedish industrialist, Axel Wennergren, friend of the Duke of Windsor.

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JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1942

America's Diplomatic Defeat

The Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro is reported to have adopted at the general assembly on Saturday a resolution recommending the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers by all South American countries. The main importance of this report is seen in the fact that the Foreign Ministers' conference at the Brazilian capital has adopted a recommendation instead of a resolution for the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis group, in spite of all the frantic efforts made by Washington to lead the South American countries. For it is no secret that the main aim of the Rio de Janeiro conference was to draw into the anti-Axis camp all Latin American countries. The decision taken by the present conference shows that American diplomacy has failed. In so far as the conference means Washington's failure, the South American countries must be considered to have been successful in their diplomacy.

Washington's diplomatic failure at Rio de Janeiro must be shocking to the American statesmen who have always regarded Latin America as their sphere of influence. The explosion of the American myth of Pan-Americanism must perforce vitally affect the policy Washington has pursued regarding the South American neighbors. The policy which has thus been undermined must call for a complete reassessment from new angles. It is no less evident that Washington, no longer certain of its position with regard to Latin America, has met with a drastic set-back in its anti-Axis war policy.

Washington's attempt to meet the Pacific war situation, after the defeat at Pearl Harbor and the fall of Manila, was seen in the so-called "defeat conference" with Britain, and next in the alignment of 26 countries on the anti-Axis side, and after that in the unified command set up over the allied forces, and lastly in the Rio de Janeiro conference. Its aim has consistently been to re-form the anti-Axis front and buttress it with a formidable array of countries on its side.

However, it took little time to show what the "defeat conference" at Washington really amounted to. It took even less time to expose the futility of assembling the impotent, exiled ghostly countries of Europe under the anti-Axis standard. Nor did it take much time to demonstrate how even a unified military command failed to achieve any adequate unity and efficiency not only between the democracies themselves but amongst those countries which have always depended on them for leadership. When all such schemes failed to turn the tables on the Axis, American statesmen turned to the Pan-American conference as the only hope of saving the war situation.

The severance of diplomatic relations between all South American countries and the Axis countries which Sumner Welles was charged successfully to steer through the Rio de Janeiro conference was based on the idea of the United States assuming the leadership of the American Continents, the idea which underlay the plan Washington proposed some time ago for the common defense of the continents and later for the joint responsibility of the Americas. But of this plan for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries little more is known. What it really purported to be in practice few outside Washington ever seemed to know or understand. But it may be assumed that the whole proposal amounted only to an attempt to drag all South American countries into the anti-Axis camp; in other words, to place them all in line against the Axis countries, shouldering arms side by side with the United States. To put it more bluntly, the South American countries were asked to fight with and for the United States only for her interest and security. For the attainment of her object, the United States seems to have spared no pains. Her dollar diplomacy was evident on all sides. The American proposition was presented in terms of attractive dollars wherever possible. Where the mighty dollar failed to prove its potency, formidable armament plans, if only on paper, were shown to impress the South American neighbors.

But all American tactics failed, at least as far as Argentina, Chile and Brazil are concerned. They have long since been "wise" to the American game. The attitude they maintained throughout the conference shows that they were nowise disposed to approve of American dominance over South America or of the penetration of the American machine empire into the southern continent.

When the present Rio de Janeiro conference opened, the prevalent atmosphere was far from favorable to the United States. It was palpably felt that Argentina and Chile were against Washington's anti-Axis scheme. America, had she been more successful in the East Asia war, might have turned the tide of fortune. But the reverses she successively met in the Pacific made the situation hopeless almost day to day. The assembly which met in such an atmosphere was doomed to failure from the outset. But this was never seen by Washington, which had no scruple to descend to any sort of means; bribery, intrigue, threat, intimidation, and all other conceivable tricks and devices. But all these means proved impotent and failed to move the statesmen who were equally determined to remain loyal to their Latin American traditions and steadfast to their national positions.

When it became conclusive that the American scheme would never succeed because of the determined attitude of Argentina, Chile and Brazil, Washington found it necessary to save face by the best possible means left in its power. This was achieved through a compromise with the South American countries. Washington had to be content with a recommendation instead of a resolution for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. Moreover, it is important to note that the present recommendation is to be respected by each country only so far as it autonomously and spontaneously decides. That their decision in each case will be free from American interference is not to be questioned. The recommendation is no doubt to be respected only as far as Washington's dollar diplomacy can assert its voice. The extent its voice can make itself heard will be far short of the line Washington set for the Rio de Janeiro conference before it met.

America's present diplomatic failure follows her reverses in the War of Greater East Asia. President Roosevelt's attempt to mend the anti-Axis front has ended in unmistakable failure. His failure at Rio de Janeiro is due to the attitude taken by Argentina and Chile. The stand they took throughout the conference demonstrated once again their determination to uphold their Latin American tradition. It proved once again that these countries are quite capable of upholding and defending their own case against any sort of pressure or diplomacy. Japan always pays her respects to countries which guard and defend their own tradition.

JAPAN'S VICTORY AT PEARL HARBOR WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY

Writer Points Out 3 Major Points of Navy's Glorious Achievement in Battle of Hawaii

By MASANORI ITO

From Contemporary Japan,
January issue, 1942

Part II

The battle of Taranto took place on the night of November 11, 1940, Armistice Day. Airplanes taking off the British aircraft carriers Eagle and Illustrious of the Mediterranean fleet, winging their way in moonlight, swooped down on the Italian capital ships lying in the southernmost port and inflicted heavy damages on them. Before the assault was made the British Navy had knowledge of the presence of the Italian capital ships in Taranto and had their exact positions photographed from the air. With all those preparations completed beforehand, the assault was launched on the holiday night.

As to the damages wrought to the Italian battleships, British and Italian versions vary too widely to permit any accurate estimate. But according to British claims, supporting their position by means of aerial photographs, one battleship was sunk and two badly damaged, with the result of reducing the Italian capital fleet's strength by 50 per cent. According to what has been admitted by Italy, one ship was sunk, but the others were damaged within reparable limits without visible effect on the actual naval force of Italy.

Valour and Heroism

The present writer would give more credence to the Italian version. But seeing that there was a reshuffling in the command of the Italian Navy after this battle, Premier Mussolini must have had reason to be displeased with what had taken place at Taranto. The deduction may be permissible that Premier Mussolini, who had been dissatisfied with the navy which for six months after the war's outbreak had failed to give a true account of its own capacity, took the occasion of the battle of Taranto to give expression to his dissatisfied mind. For there can be no question but that with the order of valour and heroism of which Commandant Rizzo proved himself capable, as to be mentioned later, the Italian Navy should have inflicted heavier losses on the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

The battle of Taranto, apart from the results really achieved there, was unquestionably the first instance in world history of aircraft carriers conveying planes for an attack on enemy capital ships by means of aerial torpedoes. For this reason this battle, in its outline form, took the same line as the battle of Hawaii. Nevertheless, I call the victory at Hawaii one of historic import, because, in the points mentioned below, it was characterized by features which surpass any basis for comparison with the British victory at Taranto:

(a) Whereas the British aircraft carriers had only to proceed 200 miles from their base to reach Taranto, the Japanese vessels had to cover a distance some 10 times as much.

(b) Whereas the British aircraft carrying torpedoes attacked the outer port of Taranto protected by but small defenses, the Japanese torpedo-bearing planes penetrated to the heart of the enemy port behind almost perfect systems of defense.

(c) Whereas the British airplanes made a single sortie, the Japanese are believed to have made several repeated attacks.

(d) In the battle of Hawaii special submarines were employed for the first time in concert with air arms. Thus assaults were made simultaneously from the air and from under water.

(e) Whereas at Taranto one capital ship was wrecked and two damaged, at Hawaii five capital ships were sunk and three badly crippled.

Historic Victory

On the historic victory of the Japanese Navy or on the strategy adopted for it, there may be no necessity to dwell further. But if anything is to be added from the standpoint of tactics it may be remarked that whereas, in the Mediterranean, attacks on naval ports may be always expected for geographic reasons, in the Pacific, the attack on Hawaii by air forces was something so grandiose in scale that it quite surpassed all strategic conceptions.

It is more than probable that the American navy authorities had expected Japanese submarines to venture forth as far as the Hawaiian port and infest waters around it. Against such contingency preparations must have been made. But never did they imagine that large air forces would launch an assault over a distance of more than 2,500 miles. Because of this particular aspect the victory at Hawaii marks a new page in naval history.

Next, attention should be given to the aspect of the underwater craft penetrating into the port. Submarines, as they are, are unable to make their way into any port strongly defended. Since German submarines raided Scapa Flow in the autumn of 1939 and sank the battleship Royal Ark, navies of the world had been paying special attention to the defenses of their bases. But the Japanese Navy met the situation by the use of the special submersible boats it had developed. These specially designed boats made their way through the narrow passage into Pearl Harbor and close in on the capital ships lying at anchor well within the naval base.

New Arm for Attack

Of the character of these submersible boats nothing is known. But that they are small craft is easy to presume. In this sense this new arm for attack might be termed a boat comparable to a battalion of death. The communique stating that "five failed to return" cannot be read without deep sentiment.

The activity of these submersible boats in the second World War marks a surprise appearance of arms and as such is worthy of being termed historic. Germany is said to have scored successes by the use of newly invented arms. The most successful of them all are parachutists who achieved the most outstanding success by making a surprise descent on the Belgian forts. But parachutists made their first appearance in 1937 and not in the present war.

The submersible boats of the Japanese Navy are quite new arms which, although some whispers had been heard of them, had never been known until the battle of Hawaii. In the first test to which they were put, they actually sank one capital ship and inflicted heavy damages on two others. In their successful application as well, these submersible boats represent a surprise appearance of arms of historic import.

Instances of Historic Fame

Lastly, it may be observed that the strategy, as seen at Hawaii, of entering an enemy port is not necessarily in history. There are parallels, but these parallels are only few. The instances of historic fame are five in number. First, the surprise attack on the Marblehead by Lieutenant Cushing's torpedo boat in the American Civil War. Second, the raid of Wei Hai Wei by a Japanese torpedo flotilla in the Sino-Japanese War. Third, the raid of Fiume by Commandant Rizzo in World War 1. Fourth, entry into the Baltic of the British submarine E-5. Fifth, the raid of Scapa Flow by Commander Plyn of the German Navy in the present war.

All these historic attempts succeeded in heavily damaging enemy battleships. But it is worthy of note that all these instances, with the exception of the second named, represented the exploits of individual ships or individual men. Organized attacks in formation are represented by two historic achieve-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Ukiyo-buro in Wartime

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

If in a congested neighborhood of low-lying houses you behold a tall concrete-made chimney towering skyward, where the presence of a munitions factory is least suspected, be sure it is a public bath-house. Its facade is unpretentious and inconspicuous. A sliding double-entrance: the first door facing the street, generally ajar, or half-covered with indigo-blue Yedo-style curtains which you flick aside to get to the second door. Here there are two portals, bearing the familiar legends "Men" and "Women."

These narrow wickets are separated by a raised box in the center in which is seated a man or woman who greets patrons as they enter through the two slits according as they are male and female. Patrons slip off their sandals, clogs or shoes as they quit the asphalt ground and land upon the spacious matted floor which is at once the disrobing and waiting room, and receive for their footgear little wooden blocks bearing numbers corresponding to the numbers placed on their property.

The men's department is partitioned off from the women's by a wall about 10 feet high, both sides of which are adorned with attractive pictorial representations, generally landscape so that the voices of bathers in the one part are audible in the other, especially when they talk shrilly as women sometimes do or when men howl or babies cry as they often do. So the inside of the bath-house is merry, even exhilarating sometimes. It is a world by itself, a microcosm of this "transitory vanity fair" in which men must brag and grumble and women laugh and gossip and babies weep.

The Habitue

The wide-gaping floor, already described as the disrobing place, during the rush hour, is crowded with people in various stages of nudity and being clothed, some stark naked, some only half so, others fully attired, ready to depart or just arrived. You can tell at a glance those just admitted from those ready to leave not only by the sooty unwashed faces or the ruddy shining faces they wear but also by their demeanor: the former hustling about anxious to get in quick, the latter carrying an aristocratic air of leisureliness, satisfied and serene.

The side of the room, opposite the partition separating the men and women's parts, is made of large pigeon holes, about two feet square and as deep, in which the bathers are to stow away their clothings. The floor is littered also with flat bamboo baskets which they are invited to use for their clothes if they like. It is a wonder that so few thefts are ever committed. Cases of those "walking away with other men's clothes" are seldom, if ever, reported. The eyes of the person ensconced in the raised seat and a few attendants standing about the hallway are vigilant, and besides, the majority of customers are local habitue, known to one another by face if not by name.

There are thousands of such bath-houses in each of big cities like Tokyo and Osaka, and they are more or less alike in shape, size, and in the style of management as well as in the price they charge. Indeed except for the few modern improvements, such as electric lights dangling from the high ceiling, shining metal pipes and other contrivances indebted to the modern mechanical and engineering skill, the bath-house of today is very much like that found in the days of Shikitei Sanba (1785-1822) who wrote the famous "Ukiyo-Buro." Nor for that matter are the bathers themselves very much, changed, except of course, in the style of head-dress and kimono they affect. The substance of their talk is essentially the same.

Anti-Spy Warnings

Sanba's famous work may be read with as much freshness of interest in any age or clime as it was in his time, for it is a pen-picture of community of lower or lower-middle class people, revealing the state of the "floating world" they inhabited with as much freedom from verbal adornment as the bather is from raiment. It may be that nudity of persons promotes frankness of speech. But what a place the public bath-house is for foreign spies to gather data as to what goes on in the particular society they wish to spy upon.

If only they kept their ears open and dropped a word here and there to stimulate the common propensity of men to vaingloriously divulge what they know, what valuable hints would they not get as regards the state of popular psychology or what you call public opinion and also regarding the possible degree and extent of the nation's potentialities. But just as in Yedo days long-eared official agents were found listening in all corners and nooks of society to pounce upon any man daring to say aught against the powers that were, so there are to be seen in the average bath house today placards, large and small, warning against thoughtless blabbing lest bad spies should be about.

Such anti-spy warnings, however, are now hardly necessary as they were once, say, a couple of years ago. In fact, many a bath-house we know carries today no such precautions. The bathers' conduct has undergone a marvelous change. They no longer talk except that which is commonplace and harmless, neither will they give or ask opinion. When the absorbing topic of the day is mentioned, they confine themselves to making the stereotyped exclamation, "Isn't it splendid?" or "Isn't it too bad?" according as the news is good or bad. Then they shut up like the clam and go no further, still less will they enter upon a discussion, pro or con, as they did once upon a time, converting the bath-house into a debating club or reproducing a modernistic Ukiyo-buro.

National Resolve Reflected

People have learned under the stress of four years' wartime experience and under the added stimulation of the new

(Continued on Page 3)

RICH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES LOOMS LARGE IN PACIFIC SPHERE

Vast Area in Malay Archipelago Is of Economic Importance Due to Wealth in Natural Resources

In presenting a summary of the economic importance of the Netherlands East Indies to the world at large, it may be necessary to make a few geographical explanatory remarks.

By the term Netherlands India is meant the various islands (some 5000 in number) of the Malay Archipelago, including Dutch New Guinea. It has been chosen as a more pleasing name than the Dutch East Indies, by which these overseas possessions of the Netherlanders had for a long time been known.

In Netherlands India are included three large islands, Sumatra, Java and Celebes, and parts of two more, Borneo and New Guinea, as well as a large number of smaller ones, of which the most important are Madura, Bali, Lombok, Flores, Timor (part Portuguese) and the Moluccas.

Geographical Stand

The total land surface of these islands is very many times that of Holland, as also is their population. They lie straddling the equator between Asia and Australia and stretch in an east to west direction over a distance considerably greater than the whole breadth of the United States of America or the total length of Europe. The island of Java is more than 3½ times as large as Holland. Then comes Sumatra, which is twice as large as England and Scotland together.

While the economic development of Java has progressed to such an extent that practically every square meter of ground has already been brought under cultivation and the natives to a great extent share in the administration, for which they supply doctors, engineers, administrative officers, etc., and while the people of Sumatra (which also has groups with a very advanced political development) earn millions with their rubber and other cultivations, there are other islands where only a relatively short time ago the population acquired a knowledge of iron and steel and it is only a few years since cannibalism was deleted from their national cookery-book.

Today Java is the second greatest cane sugar producing country in the world, exceeded in this respect only by Cuba, while Java actually leads in the production of quinine. Java also produces enormous quantities of rubber, petroleum, tobacco, tea and coffee, while Java kapok is claimed to be the best in the world. Sumatra also produces large quantities of petroleum, while Celebes and Borneo yield a large proportion of the world's supply of rattan, gum kopal and spices. The tin mines of Billiton and Banka are amongst the most important to be found anywhere.

Mineral Wealth Negligible

With the exception of mineral oil produced as above stated in large quantities in Borneo, Java and especially, Sumatra, tin in Billiton and Banka, and a good quality of coal (lignite) in Sumatra, the mineral wealth of the remainder of the islands is almost negligible.

Industrially, that is to say, from the standpoint of the manufacture of articles for export to the outside world, Netherlands India, though making rapid strides in this direction, has still a long way to go. But in valuable products of agriculture and the nature yield of the soil, this region stands generally supreme.

With each of the many islands that compose this immense archipelago contributing its quota to the vast volume of export trade to Europe, Asia, America and other parts of the world, even if it be nothing more than a few tons of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, by far the most important of the group is Java, which more than any other, has been agriculturally developed and now supports a population of over 40,000,000 souls. It thus follows that the chief commercial centers are situated in this island, with Sumatra coming next in this respect.

Natural Products Plentiful

Borneo and Celebes, while yielding considerable quantities of cultivated products, are to a very great extent important for their contributions of products derived from the tropical forests and jungles, with which they are still extensively covered, such as rattan, gums for the manufacture of varnishes, resins, camphor, certain kinds of timber and the like.

Kapok is also an important export of Celebes, the tree being extensively cultivated on the island. Other islands, like Bali and Timor, are famous for specially fine grades of coffee, which find a ready market abroad, while what are known as the Moluccas, in the north-east of the archipelago, have long been known as the "spice islands." Borneo and the islands of the Riouw-lingga group produce considerable quantities of gambir, an important tanning material derived from the leaves of a vine, which is cultivated in combination with pepper.

Sumatra's chief contribution in the way of cultivated products is tobacco where, in the eastern part of the island, the world's best leaf for cigar wrappers is produced. The most important agricultural product in Java is cane sugar, this country being the world's second greatest producer of this commodity. Of late years molasses, which formerly was a waste product from sugar cultivation, has assumed great importance as an export. Next to sugar and molasses in importance comes rubber, immense areas having been planted with Hevea brasiliensis by European planters and a considerable native cultivation of this rubber tree having developed.

Another Vital Product

Another important plantation product is tea, which, with maize, tapioca flour and other cassava products, tobacco, copra, coffee, timber, palm oil, coconut oil, the important agava fibers known as sisal and catala, cinchona bark, vanilla beans and essential oils of different varieties, goes to swell Java's extensive export trade.

Realizing the great economic importance of agriculture to these islands, the Government does everything in its power to foster the industry in all its branches, especially in the way of helping and encouraging native agriculturists, though it is always ready to assist and cooperate with the European planters in improving methods and conditions.

Throughout Java remarkable systems of irrigation have been established, providing the fields with an abundant water supply even during the dry periods, and making it possible to get in extra crops each year, which otherwise would be out of the question.

Affected by Lack of Bottoms

Excellent railway systems in Java and Sumatra and splendid roads all over these two islands as well as in many of the others provide facilities for the transportation of products to local markets or the big ports, the latter being adequately served by numerous steamship lines, which carry Java and Netherlands India produce to all parts of the world, but Netherlands India is greatly affected by the current lack of commercial bottoms.

Many of the sugar estates, which for the most part exist in East Java, are served by narrow gauge railways, by means of which the heavy crops of cane are carried to the mills, though bullock carts are also extensively used for this purpose. Another development of late years is the supplying of the sugar mills and the factories of the big rubber and tea estates with electrical power over considerable distances from generating stations established at various strategical points.

Center of Industry

Naturally from some of the many vegetable products of this island, certain articles are made and local manufacturing industries are developing, one of the most important of which is the plaiting of hats, the exportation of these running into many millions annually. The chief center of this big industry is in the vicinity of Batavia in West Java.

An interesting feature of both the export and import trade of these islands is that, while the merchants engaged in them are mainly Dutch and other Europeans, contact with the native producer and consumer, respectively, is almost exclusively maintained through Chinese middlemen, who on the one hand purchase the products for export from the natives and resell to the exporters, and on the other purchase the imported goods from the merchants and retail them to the natives in their small shops to be found everywhere. There are, of course, very wealthy Chinese exporters and importers as well.

It may be mentioned that imports consist mainly of cotton piecegoods, dyed and otherwise, machinery, machine tools, iron and steel, canned and other foodstuffs, chemical fertilizers, household utensils such as enamel ware, and various other manufactured goods from Europe and Japan.

Vast Mineral Resources

The most important produce of the Netherlands East Indies, responsible mainly for the importance that the archipelago assumes in world affairs, are the enormous mineral resources, required by modern industry. These mineral resources of which the more important are petroleum and tin, are being developed along the most scientific lines.

Since no other important oil deposits have so far been discovered in this part of the world, they occupy a most strategic position in that essential raw material. Production of crude petroleum in the Indies (1940) was almost 8,000,000 metric tons, or about 58,000,000 barrels, which ranked the islands fifth amongst the world's producers, with 2.7 per cent of the world's output. In recent years production has been steadily increased and there is scope for further enlargement.

The principal oil-producing islands are Sumatra and Borneo, with smaller amounts being produced in Java and Ceram. Until 1931, Borneo was the chief producer, but since that time its production has declined, and now Sumatra's output amounts to roughly two-thirds of the entire group. According to the Netherlands Information Bureau, Sumatra in 1940 produced 5,208,709 tons of oil; Borneo, including Tarakan, 1,793,148; Java and Madura, 839,495, and Ceram, 97,641.

Production of Fuel

Of the islands' total production in 1940, 938,192 tons were exported as crude oil and the remaining 6,830,084 were sent to local refineries, which in turn produced, with other petroleum products, 1,910,925 tons of gasoline, 366,977 of high-octane aviation gasoline, 1,004,177 of kerosene and 2,854,149 of Diesel and fuel oils. Not until early last year (1940) did the Netherlands East Indies begin the production of high-octane aviation gasoline.

Formerly, nearly all East Indies oil was marketed in the Far and Near East and South and East Africa. A small amount, however, was sent to the Netherlands. Today all the exportable surplus is sold in East Asia.

The Islands of Billiton and Banka, which lie between Sumatra and Borneo, contain some of the most important tin mines in the world. In Banka these are entirely Government owned, in Billiton about 60 per cent of a joint Government and private concern belongs to the former. This area, together with Malacca on the Malay Peninsula, produces the greater part of the world's supply of tin. The deposits are all alluvial, and are very rich.

Coal occurs extensively in Sumatra and Borneo, big Government mines being worked at Sawak Lunto in the Padang Highlands and near Muara Enim in the Residency of Palembang, both in Sumatra, and in the Island of Pulu Laut lying off Southeastern Borneo. Coal Mines are also privately operated on the mainland of Southeastern Borneo. Gold and silver are profitably mined in Sumatra, Java and Celebes, especially the first, where also iron, manganese, lead and zinc have been discovered in workable quantities.

The above mentioned mineral products naturally help to augment the export trade of Netherlands India, thereby adding to the wealth and importance of these islands. It will be seen from this brief survey that this Dutch overseas possession is of considerable economic importance, and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to know that these rich islands are in the capable hands of a people and government who know well how to develop them to their fullest capacity.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

By MIKEKICHI SUZUKI

The month of May has come again and they would be selling goldfish in the streets. Nature would be arrayed in her finest green, fresh and resplendent amid the long spells of slow recurrent rain. It is the season of the year that brings back touching memories of O-fusa.

Today a light rain, gentle and soothingly moist, is falling again, like fine-spun spidery threads suspended from the sky. Merely to think of the color of the goldfish in this importunate mood is enough to bring a feeling of loneliness upon me. The memory of O-fusa is sad.

She had left her mother to shift for herself in order to devote her life to me. Our source of livelihood, at the time we were married, was my position as a night school teacher. The daylight hours I consumed in the laborious task of writing. It was hardly a pleasant task for me, erasing and revising repeatedly, as I did, the same places in the manuscript, conjuring up words from the void with such painful efforts that the very blood in me seemed to turn black, and generally behaving like a man overtaken with madness.

Recalls Pensive Attitude

During all this time O-fusa would sit alone, and wistfully, in a corner. She always tried to occupy herself, in this position, with such tasks as the practice of writing with a brush. Recalling her pensive attitude now, I can see of course that it was largely due to an illness from which she suffered. Always her face lacked color and vitality, and she was in a perpetually melancholy mood. Seeing her thus, I sometimes felt she was not satisfied with the kind of life we then led, and hated her for it; or thought at other times that perhaps it was unfortunate of her to have become the wife of a poor struggling man like myself, and pitied her for it.

But in truth I could not in the end conceive of anyone to be in a more wretched state than myself. Yet, when I think of her now as a devoted housewife who had had no other recourse but to depend entirely upon me, it is really pathetic indeed.

One day, when the manuscript on which I had been engaged was about to be completed, she casually took to her bed, without any apparent symptoms of sickness.

Then came one day, during a spell of rainy weather, which was exactly like today. A continuous drizzle was falling and everything was green. In the afternoon the sky cleared, true blue in the cool stillness that settles in the wake of rain. The welcome sun, bright and shimmering and golden, shone upon the moist roof-tiles close to my window. O-fusa, feeling bright and cheerful, said she would like to do some shopping in a near-by street, and went out.

Sad Memory

Hours went by, but she had not yet returned. Evening came, yet there was no sign of her. Somewhat worried, I went out to the street to look for her. There, in the distance, I saw her coming wearly homeward. Apparently she had bought some goldfish, for she carried a glass jar tied with a piece of string. She seemed so wistful and forlorn. Her face was deathly pale and as though she were suffering intensely. . . . Somehow I helped her into the house. She crumpled in a heap on the bed, and the next moment she was bleeding from her lungs.

Filled with consternation, I lifted her in my arms. The tears came to my eyes as I tried to help her. I kept saying, "Has it stopped bleeding? Do you feel better now?" Presently she began to cry. "I don't mind what happens to me," the sobbing words came brokenly, "but if I were to become bedridden, the work you are doing . . ." That was all she said, and wept as though her heart would break.

That night I watched over her without a wink of sleep. At the foot of the bed there stood in a row, throughout the night, a glass jar containing the goldfish, and some bottles of medicine.

The color of the goldfish, whensoever I recall it, is sad. The memory of O-fusa is sad.

* * *

At least to soften the harsh realities of life with the sweet harmony of youthful days—such is the romanticism of the author that courses through the whole length of this work. A purely imaginative work, as the author has himself explained, the whole story is colored by deft touches of sentiment and emotion. The heroine, O-fusa, a young victim of a wasting disease, suppresses her own will and finds her greatest satisfaction in consecrating her life to her husband's interests.

The goldfish is cherished in Japan, in all walks of life, as a decorative feature in the reception and living rooms. Displaying its scaly form, the color of bright gold, and its fluttering fins, like fragments of flowing red silk, as it cruises breathlessly about in a glass tank, this beautiful creature reminds one tenderly of the loveliness and fragility of a woman. And it is in such a sensory milieu that the author has adumbrated the image of O-fusa. The significance of the work lies accordingly in the impressive delineation of this emotional world, done with the poet's delicate sensitivity.

Influence of Naturalism

At the time of its publication the influence of Naturalism was still extant and the literary world was overrun by the so-called principle of trivialism—

(Continued on Page 3)

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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BRILLIANT WAR GAINS ON EAST ASIA FRONTS ANNOUNCED FOR ARMY

Results of Campaigns Between January 15 and 23 In Malaya, Burma, Philippines and Other Areas Given

SINGAPORE RAIDED 28 TIMES BY PLANES

Concerning the war results gained by the Japanese Army Forces at various fronts between January 15 and 23, the Imperial Headquarters, at 4:40 p.m. Sunday, made an announcement to the following effect:

1. MALAY FRONT.

The Imperial Forces operating along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, at noon on January 15 occupied Malacca. Continuing their advance steadily, the vanguard crossed the Muar River the same evening and launched an offensive against British troops on the left bank of the river.

These British forces attempted to make resistance along the line connecting Tampin with Malacca, but unable to hold their line against the daring drive of our units, retreated to the line between the Muar River and Gemas, where they put up dogged resistance against the Japanese Forces reinforced by powerful troops and establishing positions along the left bank of the river.

In the meantime, our powerful, mechanized units, braving attacks of enemy aircraft and defying enemy submarines, at 11 a.m. on January 16, landed in the vicinity of Batu Pahat and immediately attacked the rear of the British troops on the left bank of the Muar River.

Losing no time, the main force of the Japanese units crossed the river to raid the enemy on January 20, and occupied the area along the left bank of the river in the vicinity of Bakri.

Making a steady drive in the southern part of the Johore Plain, the vanguard of our forces, on January 22, advanced to the area southwest of Yong Peng.

During the engagements along the Muar River, the British 45th Brigade was annihilated for certain, while Japanese captured about 700 prisoners.

Booty gained by our forces in this zone included eight 10 cm. guns, 40 tanks, and several hundred automobiles.

Meanwhile, the Imperial Forces which advanced in the central part of the Malay Peninsula occupied Seremban on January 13 and Tampin on January 14.

Since January 16, our forces launched an offensive against powerful British troops in the district east of Gemas.

The enemy resisted stoutly, but attacked in the rear by formidable Imperial Forces which made a roundabout move, at dawn on January 18 they began to retreat.

Losing no time, our forces chased the British remnants, and our vanguards on January 20 occupied Segamat, after marching through the vicinity of Batu Anam.

Driving through jungle area and repulsing enemy resistance at various points, our vanguard units on January 22 advanced to the district west of Labis and are now advancing southward.

At Seremban, the Imperial Forces on January 13 seized 15 locomotives, 11 oil cars, 528 passenger cars and other railway materials.

Formidable units of our forces which were marching southward from the direction of Kuantan, changed their course toward Kuala Lumpur via Maran and Karak, while others at 10 a.m. on January 15 reached a point north of Endau.

While the Imperial Forces prepared to cross the river in the face of the enemy, they began to retreat on the night of January 17. Our forces took Endau on January 20 and reached the area north of Mersing on January 22.

Since January 15, mass formations of our army bombers and fighters have effected bombing raids 28 times upon Singapore, destroying important military establishments in the city and inflicting a fatal blow upon the remnants of the British air force.

Despite daily attacks of our aircraft, the enemy, reinforced by air units from the Netherlands East Indies and India, is continuing a desperate resistance.

During this period, our Army aircraft shot down 55 British planes and 53 others, totaling 108.

2. BURMA AREA.

The Imperial Forces which penetrated the Thailand-Burma border, crossed the Tenasserim River on January 17 and crushed approximately 600 enemy troops in the vicinity of Kyaukedaung in an attack at midnight the same day. Launching an offensive on Tavoy, a key strategic point in the Tenasserim sector at daybreak on January 19, the Imperial Forces completed its occupation at 7:30 p.m. the same day. War results gained in the Tavoy sector are:

Booty; two mountain guns, 11 machine-guns, 318 rifles, approximately 100,000 rounds of ammunition, 10 automobiles and a large quantity of munitions.

Prisoners, 151.

Slain bodies abandoned, 570.

While collaborating with the land force in their operations in the mountain regions near the border, the army air force raided Rangoon, causing serious damage there. Formations of the army air force on January 17 attacked the Mengtzu airfield, where they dealt a fatal blow to the air force of the Chungking regime in southwestern China. The army air force in these attacks sent down 37 enemy planes and destroyed 13 of them on the ground.

3. PHILIPPINE FRONT.

Our forces, which have been attacking the enemy remnants put-

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil's Stand Noted As Vessel Postpones Departure for Home

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The Brazilian steamer Bage, 8,235 tons, which arrived here a few days ago will not leave port for the time being, it is stated in local shipping circles. This measure is regarded as the first manifestation of Brazil's attitude toward the Axis as displayed at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers by political observers here. Hundreds of people, who had booked passage to Brazil on this vessel will be stranded here until she sails, it was disclosed.

TIMOR NEGOTIATION NEARS SETTLEMENT

Portugal and Britain Reportedly Reach Agreement on Occupation Incident

Special to Tokyo Nichi Nichi

LISBON, January 25.—The Portuguese-British negotiations on the Timor question has now reached a compromise point. Ever since last month. Premier Antonio de Oliviera Salzar had been firmly negotiating with the British Government on the question, and as it has progressed satisfactorily, the Portuguese Government issued the following statement:

"The negotiations with the British Government is progressing satisfactorily, and troops stationed at Lourenco Marques, Mozanbique, Africa, were orderd to proceed to Timor. The transport is being convoyed by warships."

Also, Speaker Joso Alberto dos Lais commented on the subject as follows:

"The Government statement indicates that negotiations are progressing smoothly. The question will be solved in a manner respecting Portuguese Sovereignty and satisfying the patriotic sentiment of the people, but at the same time, not injuring the dignity of the British Empire."

It is believed that with the landing of the Portuguese troops, the Australian and Netherlands East Indian troops will be withdrawn from Timor, though nothing has yet been announced.

Reports from London say that the diplomatic quarters there are recognizing the Portuguese statement. It is said that to save the face of the British Government, the Portuguese Government has sent a written notice to the British Government that Portugal will defend Timor to the last against any attack by either the allied or Axis forces.

Sunk by Mine

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The Portuguese steamer "Catalina," on her way to Oporto, Portugal with a cargo of codfish sank off the coast of Newfoundland, it was reported here today.

The disaster was caused when the vessel apparently struck a mine off St. Johns, northeastern Newfoundland taking with her the entire crew of 19, the Portuguese consul revealed.

Refugee Ship Sails

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The Portuguese steamer Serpa Pinto sailed from here today with 42 refugees from various countries on board for the United States.

Shortages Faced

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The ever-increasing shortage of coal has forced the Portuguese Government Railways to cut down their services still more, it was revealed here today.

Indicating the acuteness of the situation, the express train between Lisbon and Oporto, Portugal's fastest and most luxurious service, will probably be run only twice weekly.

The new schedules, modified to meet restrictions, are expected to be introduced on January 26.

Fully half of the Portuguese fishing fleet has been forced to suspend operations due to the lack of coal, the Portuguese Fishing Union announced here today.

Japanese Goods Sought

A sign of collaboration of the southern regions with this country is already seen in the field of trade, says a vernacular, adding that orders from French Indo-China and Thailand are pouring into business firms here asking for electric fans, electric refrigerators, sport goods and other materials.

Von Krosigk in Italy

Domei

MILAN, January 23.—Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk German Finance Minister arrived here tonight, accompanied by the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, Dino Alfieri.

New York Papers Flay Allied Impotence To Stop Japan's Offensive in East Asia

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Alarmed by the sudden Japanese landings Friday at Rabaul, New Britain Island, and Kavieng, New Ireland, New York newspapers today came out with stinging denunciations of the impotence of the United States and Britain in combatting the Japanese offensive in the Pacific and demanded the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, according to a Reuters report received here from New York today.

Domei

BERLIN. January 24.—Ridiculing Britain's folly which has resulted in the sinking of two British capital ships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, off the coast of the Malay Peninsula, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, yesterday morning declared that Britain has fallen prey to the machinations of the United States, and that it serves the British right as they, in a similar manner, deceived Norway and France two years ago.

Believing in the United States' assurances of American mastery of air over the southwestern Pacific, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse pulled out of Singapore only to be sunk by the Japanese Naval Air Force, said the newspaper.

Modern Arms Prove Useless

The years of preparation made by Britain on the Malay Peninsula, the heaps of up-to-date armament gathered together to stop Japanese thrusts, have all been proven futile as the Imperial Forces continue their smashing advance toward Singapore. Shown above are the members of a Japanese unit looking over an anti-aircraft gun that the enemy left behind in their hurried retreat. (Censored by the War Ministry)

U.S. Used Blackmail Tactics at Rio Sessions; Spokesman Lauds Chile, Argentina on Stand

The United States was stated to be blackmailing the South American countries at the Pan American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, according to a statement made by the spokesman of the Board of Information, Tomokazu Hori, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents this morning.

Full praise was also expressed by Mr. Hori to Argentina and Chile for their courage in their determination not to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers immediately.

Mr. Hori stated:

"Apparently the general assembly of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers is about to adopt a resolution recommending severance of diplomatic relations by all South American countries with the Axis Powers.

"Nothing will serve the selfish purpose of the United States of America better than the blind obedience of the Latin American nations to its dictate, directing them a step further to plunge themselves in the maelstrom of armed conflict, without the least plausible excuse.

"What the colossus of North America wanted was an interpretation of the so-called solidarity of America in such a way that the war by the United States was a war by all other American countries as well, even at the sacrifice of their sovereignty and independence.

"Various reports have come stating that the United States in view of the strong opposition of the leading South American republics, have resorted to all sorts of tactics, political, economical and military, to cajole or intimidate them in order to attain the egoistic purpose of the northern Colossus.

"For example, Brazil has been reported to have been intimidated by the United States by an economic boycott and oppression. Peru is reported to have been challenged by the forcing of an unfavorable decision of its pending border dispute.

"Argentina was intimidated by the United States even to the extent of being interfered within its own internal affairs by a created revolution planned by the United States.

"It has been reported by the United Press correspondent from Geneva that Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, stated that here was a necessity for a presidential change in Argentina in case the latter would not agree to the intent of the North American country.

"All these examples are an expose of the highly flouted good neighbor policy so often proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. That policy is supposed to respect the sovereignty and independence of a nation.

"The true color of the Rooseveltian policy has now become unfurled, not by mere warnings but by concrete facts and definite deeds.

"We are glad to learn that Argentina and Chile in spite of all these intimidations from the North have decided not to sever immediately their diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, thereby maintaining their own sovereign position.

"We shall remember their gallant fight for their independence and at the same time, we have a feeling of high respect for such a show of independent decision."

DIGNITARIES TO ATTEND RITES FOR ADMIRAL KATO

Late Navy Leader to Be Remembered With Memorial Services on February 9

Memorial service for the late Admiral Hiroharu Kato of the Imperial Navy will be held at noon, February 9, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Among those present will be Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu General Baron Sadao Araki, and other distinguished people.

Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo will lead the ceremony. After the service, a laudation of the late Admiral's activities during his lifetime will be read before his spirit, followed by a report on the progress of the present war.

On the same day, another memorial service in honor of the late Admiral will take place at the Kaian Temple in Shinagawa before the site of the dead hero's grave. This service will commence at 10 a.m.

Meanwhile, the late Admiral's native city, Fukui, will also observe memorial rites in his honor on the same day at the Fukui Public Hall.

There will also be an exhibition of the articles that had belonged to Admiral Kato at the Fukui Public Hall from February 7 to last for eight days.

ENGLISH AUTHORITY TAKEN

Cerebral Anaemia Fatal to Tonosuke Masuda

Tonosuke Masuda, well-known professor of Waseda University, died of cerebral anaemia on Saturday, at 4 a.m. at his private residence in Yodobashi. Funeral services will take place at 2 p.m. on January 28 at the Seishin Temple in Hongo.

The deceased, together with the late Professor Yuzo Tsubouchi, was a pioneer of the study of English in Japan.

Among his notable works are the "New History of English Studies in Japan" and the "Hero Worship of Carlyle." His death with be a severe loss to the literary world of Japan.

Bullitt Leaves for Moscow

Domei

VICHY, January 24.—William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Near East, today left Teheran for Moscow, according to a Havas report received here from the Iranian capital today.

U.S. Officers for London

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The United States military commission, headed by Captain William Eddy, left here for London today by plane after several day's stay.

THAI ENTRY INTO WAR FORCED BY HOSTILITY OF U.S.-BRITISH ACTS

Illegal Acts of Aggression Blasted in Declaration of War by Bangkok Government—People Asked to Stay Calm

MILITARY FORCES ORDERED TO ADVANCE

Domei

BANGKOK, January 25,—Scathingly attacking Great Britain and the United States for illegal acts of aggression into Thai territory and wanton bombing of Thai cities in direct contravention to international law, Thailand declared war on the two Powers at noon today.

The declaration of war, which was made in the name of King Ananda Mahidol was convoked under Article 54 of the Thai Constitution.

The Government simultaneously cautioned the people and foreign residents in Thailand to "attend to their business and vocations as calmly as in peace time" and asked the people for their complete cooperation toward "ultimate victory."

Tsubogami Informed

Prince Varavarn, on behalf of Premier, Luang Pibula Songgram, called on Teiji Tsubogami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, at 1:30 p.m. today when he notified the Ambassador that the Government of Thailand at noon today declared war upon the United States and Britain.

Advance Order Given

Simultaneously with the declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire, the Thai Government ordered several hundred thousand Thai troops, which have been guarding the Thai-Burma border for the past one month in cooperation with the Japanese Forces, to advance.

Upon receipt of the order, the Thai troops at noon today launched an offensive and have been advancing into Burmese territory, it is learned.

War Announcement Made

Clashes between Thai troops and enemy forces were reported on Sunday as the Government declared war on the United States and Britain.

All the radios in Bangkok blared out the national anthem at 2:30 p.m. to attract the peoples' attention as Foreign Vice-Minister Luang Vichitr Vadakarn announced the epoch-making decision of the Thai Government.

Coming on top of the excitement cause by the shooting down of an English plane by Thai anti-aircraft guns on the previous night, this startling announcement by the Foreign Vice-Minister immediatoly plunged the whole city into a welter of excitement.

Shouts of "Chaiyo" could be heard and crowd joined crowd, until the glad shout swelled into a mighty roar that could be heard out at sea. Thus did Thailand plunge into the greatest war in its history.

Thailanders, went about saying, "Congratulations," to all the Japanese they met. In all the temples, crowds of worshippers formed long queues praying for victory in the war, and every man in the country is under the firm belief that he is going to fight. "We are East Asiatics fighting for the sake of East Asia," is the slogan of all the Thailanders.

Mobilization is going on in full force, and every man is joining the army with a willing heart. Old men and children go about shaking hands with all the soldiers they meet.

Thai Cooperation Shown

Even prior to its formal declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain made at noon Sunday, Thailand's close and wholesale cooperation with Imperial Forces there was evident, reports a member of an Army propaganda corps, vividly describing the road construction in dense jungle regions by both Japanese and Thai sappers to pave the way for the march into Burma.

The first painstaking work was the construction of a bridge to span the Meping River running along the northwestern border, from where the forests begin. In this zone the land may be termed as a continuation of undula-

(Continued on Page 2)

22 BILLS APPROVED BY HOUSE OF PEERS

Budget Committee of Lower House Studies Various Measures—Election Due in April

In a full session of the House of peers this morning, Premier Hideki Tojo commended the Thai people and statesmen for their farsightednes and determination.

The Premier's speech as released by the Board of Information was as follows:

"As you know, Thailand has for a long time understood fully the real intention of Japan, concerning the War of Greater East Asia and on December 21 last it entered into an offensive and Defense Alliance with Japan.

"In view of the continuous, wanton attacks by the British on the Thai territory, it has at last formally declared war yesterday, January 25 on the United States and the British Empire.

"Joining its forces with Japan on the common front to crush the British forces, I wish to take the occasion to pay once again my profound respect for the far-sightedness and determination of the government and people of Thai with respect to the present great trend of the war.

"At the same time, I desire to express my profound conviction that as a result of this great righteous war, the day will not be distant when the New Order in Greater East Asia, based on ethical principles for which both Japan and Thailand are exercizing their effort, will be completely realized."

At its plenary session opened at 10 a.m. today the House of Peers accepted the reports of the chairmen of 22 committees on Government bills, and approved them. Among the bills approved were those for revising the pension law, national mobilization law, national savings association law, military penal law, ship protection law and veterinary law.

When the report of the bill for revising the pension law was submitted by the chairman of its committee, Premier Hideki Tojo replied to the interpellation made by No Akaike, Dowakai, on January 21, when the Diet was reopened.

During the morning, the special committee on the wartime consulate court and the committee of count settlement held respective sessions.

The House of Representatives had no plenary session this morning. The Budget Committee of the Lower House met at 10 a.m. and interpellation by the members on the Government policy was continued. Committees on taxation increase, bond issue, rice control, Bank of Japan law, arms manufacturing enterprise, national welfare bank and national physical training opened their respective sessions at 10 a.m. In the afternoon the committees on southern resources development and postal law were scheduled to meet at 1 p.m.

Election Seen Due

With the fundamental aim of furthering the wartime solidarity among members of the House of Representatives, the general election will be held on April 30 this year, it is now believed among the political quarters in view of the Premier's recent revelation before the Diet that the election would be held this spring.

Premier Hideki Tojo, in answering Representative Tadahiko Okada, a few days, ago, said in the House of Representatives: "The general election ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast of Nova Scotia To Georgia in South, Is Range of U-Boat

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—German submarines operating on the Atlantic coast of America have extended their activities from Nova Scotia in the north down to Savannah in Georgia covering a distance of about 2,250 kilometers according to a statement made by American naval authorities in an official announcement. It was further announced that counter-measures had been taken already.

BRITAIN'S PROMISES SEEN AS WORTHLESS

Assurances of Australian Defense Proven Blank—Churchill Facing Big Crisis

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 25.—The seriousness of the situation caused by the British setbacks in the Pacific area must now also be admitted by London, according to a report by Augusto Assia, correspondent of the paper Ya (Madrid). Even the British military spokesman was compelled to admit the seriousness of, the situation in East Asia. Concerning an official British communique from Singapore, the spokesman declared that the British forces on the Southern Malay front were retreating constantly. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces initiated two further operations at extreme wings of the front in East Asia, namely, in Burma in the north and by means of additional landing operations on New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in the south where they are menacing Australia.

Following reports from Australia, the correspondent declared that the population there was particularly nervous since, up to now, they had blindly followed the British assurances believing in British sea power. They are now charging the British with having given assurances to Australia to the effect not to lay in considerable stores of gasoline, arms, and further commodities since the British battlefleet would always be in the position to keep open the vital supply routes. They even had been told that it would not be necessary to establish defense works along the coasts and in the country since there would never be any menace to that country from a hostile Power

(Continued on Page 2)

Crew of Mine-Sweeper Battle Till Last, Leading Way to Success at Tarakan Bay

The true spirit of the Japanese ancient samurai was displayed recently when gunners on board a mine-sweeper fought desperately and to the last moment at Tarakan Bay, Dutch Borneo, according to a report received here Sunday from an Army Press Corps member in newly-occupied Tarakan.

"It was at dawn on January 11. Through the gray darkness covering the sea, mine-sweepers of the Imperial Navy silently advanced into the Tarakan Bay. On the surface of the dark sea, numerous mines were seen floating, waiting for their prey.

"As our vessels drew near Tarakan Island, the enemy fortress at the southwestern tip of the island, began to fire. The ghastly stillness that had been reigning was suddenly broken with a terrible roar of bombardment both from the enemy and our sweepers. The fleet of the Japanese mine-sweepers became the center of the firing from the enemy. Our vessels rocked like leaves on the wave.

"On the decks of the sweepers were silhouetted the figures of our navymen busily engaged in carrying the shells and firing incessantly. While the soldiers of the landing corps eagerly watched the action from behind the sweepers, an enemy shell heavily hit one of the ships. Suddenly, the vessel which had hitherto been fighting bravely began to tilt.

"It began to sink from the stern. Nevertheless, the wounded warrior

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN E. ASIA EXTOLLED

Delegates to Peoples Congress Pledge Cooperation With This Country

That Japan is acknowledged as the patriarch of a large East Asian family bent on building up Asia for the Asiatics was the gist of opinions expressed by 14 representatives of East Asian peoples now living in Japan when they held a meeting of the Greater East Asian Peoples Conference at the Osaka Public Hall on Saturday.

In order to put more impetus to the speeches delivered by them, the delegates wholeheartedly pledged to cooperate with Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia with this country as the leader. Moreover, they rallied to the cause to work for the overthrow of American and British influence in East Asia and subsequently, a manifesto and resolution couched in strong terms incorporating their hostile platform toward the Anglo-American oppression were unanimously adopted.

Salient points of the speeches made by some of the delegates are as follows:

"The time has arrived for us to build up Asia for the Asiatics," said an Indian representative. "The interest of the Asiatics is common not only in politics, economy and military affairs but also in their sentiment. In this regard, Japan, so to speak is head of one great family of the Asiatic people."

A Thai representative declared: "Cooperation of the peoples of East Asia with Japan means their great asset. People believe that Premier Pibula Songgram of Thailand was solely praised for having entered into a military alliance with Japan, but I assure you everyone in Thailand is heartily welcoming the conclusion of the alliance."

A representative of the Netherlands East Indies declared, "The Netherlands East Indies has been groaning under an oppressive rule for many years and all original inhabitants in my country have been cursing the Dutch. But my people have not been able to do anything against them, because we were deprived of our arms. Hollanders there are more robbers than exploiters as far as agriculture is concerned. For instance, coffee and indigo cultivated by the sweat of the brows of the inhabitants are compulsorily taken by the Dutch at fabulously low prices."

A Turkish delegate said: "We, Turks, firmly maintain our belief that we are Asians. We express our heartfelt gratitude to Japan for the fact that the time has arrived for us to see a dawn of new East Asia."

An Iranian representative declared: "Iran as a whole is a pro-Japanese nation. The decline of Iran, where the Mesopotamian civilization originated, is attributed to many years of despotic rule by Britain. For this reason, Iran's cooperation with Japan has become all the more necessary."

A Manchoukuoan representative said: "His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously declared war on the United States and Great Britain, in which His Majesty was pleased to emphasize Japan-Manchoukuo oneness. The strength displayed by Japan over land, sea and air is due to the fact that Japan is a country of justice."

Britain's Promises Seen as Worthless

(Continued From Page 1)

and that enemy planes would never reach Australian skies.

In the meantime, the Australian Cabinet is conferring in permanent session and Premier Curtin has sent urgent messages to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt pointing to the seriousness of the situation for Australia. The correspondent reports from London that the constant complaints and SOS calls from Australia had caused some serious embarrassment in the course of Premier Churchill's political dispute in the House of Commons with the opposition still demanding a reshuffle of the Cabinet. The champions of this movement have lately been joined by an influential group, the "Conservative Committee of 1922" embracing conservatives recruited from the nobility as well as industrialists and businessmen.

The members of this committee which had been formed in 1922 against Lloyd George defeated Churchill's request of having his speeches recorded on gramophone records. They are also battling against the Premier's threat of forcing the House of Commons to vote him confidence since by such an act the right of free criticism of the Members of Parliament would be menaced.

According to Assia the situation in London today is as follows: A number of Members of Parliament want to attack and force some Cabinet Ministers to resign who are being held responsible for the setbacks in the Pacific. On the other hand, however, they do not desire that these attacks might be interpreted as blows against the Prime Minister since Churchill is still being backed by a large part of the people. Such an attitude is fully met by the Prime Minister, who, up to the present day, is assuming full responsibility for his Cabinet Ministers, thus looking upon any attack directed against the Cabinet as an attack against himself. It is believed that a compromise might be found shortly before the beginning of the big political debate which is expected to start early next week. Prime Minister Churchill is said to be playing even with the idea of dissolving the Parliament and holding general parliamentary elections in case some M.P.'s should insist on Cabinet changes.

Promises Prove Worthless

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—"We in Australia have been asked to accept in complete faith that the steel wall of the British navy would stand between us and Asia," John Beasleym Australian Minister of Supply said.

"However," he asserted, "the danger is already nere. The flag of the Rising Sun is nearly overhead," but the temporizing attitude of the London Government has not given us one whit of assurance that the Japanese thrust will be stopped in time.

'The responsibility for what must additionally be done rests with that Government, which had been entrusted with the care of its colonies in the Pacific, he said.

In a rather trite conclusion, the Minister repeated that the capture of Malaya by the Japanese was of the greatest concern, not only for Australia but for the whole British Empire.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, January 26

HOCHI—Urgency of Japanese-Soviet Fishery Pact
NICHI NICHI—Two Sides of Our Chungking Policy
YOMIURI—Bankruptcy of Materialism
MIYAKO—To Two Oceanic Regions; Make Way Clear

Urgency of Japanese-Soviet Fishery Pact

HOCHI

That there is no change whatsoever, even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in the aim of the Neutrality Pact which aims at the promotion of friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union was reiterated by Director Lozovsky of the East Asian Department of the Soviet Government. This was also made clear by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in his reply to an interpellation in the Diet recently.

Nevertheless, we regret deeply that the conclusion of a modus vivendi is still lacking for the settlement of the pending fishery question, which is a most important issue between the two nations, and no formal pact has thus far been signed.

Since the expiration of the fishery treaty in 1936, owing to the change of international situation, the two Governments have since then extended the life of a provisional treaty which was valid only for one year. The agreement concluded for the previous year has expired already and there is a little time left before the opening of the fishing season in April or May. In view of this fact, we sincerely hope a new modus vivendi will be signed for this year as soon as possible. Although it was agreed to conclude a formal treaty by the end of last year for the readjustment of fishery relations between the two nations, owing to the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the Soviet Government has had no time to pay heed to this question and the situation has been left untouched.

Although both Japan and the Soviet Union have been engaged respectively in the War of Greater East Asia and that against Germany, in view of the prevailing international situation which commands us to pay close attention to Anglo-American maneuvers toward the Soviets, the settlement of the fishery question, which is one of the most important diplomatic issues between the two nations, will be an essential means for the maintenance of lasting peace in accordance with the friendly spirit of the Neutrality Pact.

Adjustment of the Japanese-Soviet relation in East Asia is quite necessary for the Soviet Union which has been concentrating all its energies on the war against Germany. In view of the recent American-British-Soviet relations which have been regarded quite suspiciously, particularly following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia due to the American-British approach toward the Soviets, if the Soviet Union wishes to manifest actually its sincerity for the maintenance of friendly relation with this country on the basis of the Neutrality Pact, it must endeavor for an early conclusion of a provisional treaty.

If they really wish to settle the fishery question once and for all, the extension of a provisional treaty valid for one year only will never improve the situation. The Soviet authorities must conclude a permanent fishery treaty by the end of this year at the latest in order to stabilize Japanese-Soviet relations firmly.

Two Sides of Our Chungking Policy

NICHI NICHI

In his administrative speech delivered at the outset of the reconvened Imperial Diet session, as the fundamental policy of his Government toward the Chungking regime, Premier Hideki Tojo declared: "it is really regrettable that the Chungking regime is still continuing its meaningless resistance against us. Japan will thoroughly crush that regime." The Premier, however, added that it is high time for the Chinese people "to see the great change in the world situation in its true light and join in the glorious task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by discarding once and for all the time-old dependence upon the United States and Britain."

Although it is hardly necessary to repeat the futility of resistance by Chungking, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, it has become clearer than ever. Because of two outstanding illusions, the Chungking regime still believes in the possibility of carrying on its resistance.

The first is its confidence in continuing a long-term negative resistance under the present condition. Frankly speaking, from the military standpoint, the China Affair is at a standstill. It appears as if it is impossible for Japan to carry out operations on a larger-scale. On this contention Chungking seems to believe that they will not be thoroughly crushed by the Japanese as long as they stay in Szechuen Province. This is one of the reasons why they believe in protracted resistance.

It never means that the Japanese military strength is weakened. It is quite natural that our strategy is somewhat restricted according to the numerical strength at our command, particularly in the face of a vast expanse of area, complicated topography and long distance. Chungking's resisting power is no question for us. The reason we reserved the use of military strength against Chungking is simply because we had to save our national power against the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Material aid to Chungking by some Powers are of little concern to us. Even at an over-estimation, not more than 20,000 tons of materials were sent annually via Burma and the northwestern route. The point was, in preparation against these countries, we were somewhat restricted in putting all our energies for the destruction of the Chungking regime. We are now at war against the United States and Britain and, while carrying their bases in East Asia one after another, the menace in the rear has been removed. In the near future, we will be able to open a grand military operation in the Chinese continent.

The second illusion is their belief concerning the exhaustion of our national power as the result of the hostilities during the past four and a half years. We have indeed spent more than ¥30,000,000,000 during this period. In spite of this fact, our national power has been strengthened by several times in comparison with the pre-war period. Strength of a modern nation should be judged by the production capacity it owns. By the strengthening of political power, our wartime finance and economy have also been solidified enormously. These facts have been well proved by the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

Premier Tojo's statement to crush Chungking thoroughly is not mere intimidation, but it is backed by actual power. Despite all of these facts, at the meeting of the Lower House budget committee, Premier Tojo stated that this country hopes to deal with China as a brother nation. He also stated that those responsible for placing China in the present situation are the United States and Britain, and their destruction will enable Chungking to reflect over its attitude. Pointing out that this is the high time for Chungking to collaborate with Japan for the construction of Greater East As'a, Premier Tojo once again urged them to reflect. We wonder if leaders of Chungking will really be able to understand the true intention of our Premier.

Bankruptcy of Materialism

YOMIURI

The secret of war is harmony in training of men and material. Men use material and what displays their high efficiency is training. As long as this is true, no matter how enormous the military expenditures disclosed in the message of President Roosevelt, there is nothing to alarm us. Premier Hideki Tojo's statement in this connection is quite profound and true. If material is the only condition for war, we can never hope to win against the United States and the British Empire which are far superior in their resources.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of Navy Knox declared that when their armaments are repleted the final victory will be theirs. Attributing their defeat to material, they may be disillusioned into thinking that they can win final victory by the repletion of materials. Undoubtedly the armament expansion plan of the Roosevelt administration amounting to $56,000,000,000 is enormous. According to this plan, 125,000 planes, 75,000 tanks, 35,000 anti-aircraft guns and 10,000,000 tons of vessels can be constructed during next year. Although it is dubious whether or not the American industries are able to digest this huge plan within a year or two, it is of little concern for us. Even if they attain this production rate, they must have men to use them. As pointed out by Secretary of War Stimson, even if they increase the numerical strength from the existing 2,000,000 to 10,000,000, they are nothing but a disorderly crowd without proper training.

Although we have spent a large quantity of materials during the past four and a half years of the China Affair, our production capacity has been increased and is being expanded tremendously. It will not be too much to say that the China Affair was merely a training for the War of Greater East Asia. The glorious results of the War of Greater East Asia wiped out completely our shortage of materials as the southern countries have abundant iron, tin, rubber, petroleum and other war materials for us.

Harmony of men, their training and material, the secret of war, is about to be perfected in this country. Although we do not fear the enormous military plan of the Roosevelt administration, we must guard ourselves against self-exaltation over our victories.

U.S. Barbarism Unmasked

YOMIURI

On January 20, the Imperial Forces landed at Davao. The American soldiers stationed at the Central School, at Davao to watch the 10,000 Japanese non-combatants interned there turned their guns on the defenseless Japanese in the school building, and began to shoot them down in cold blood.

At the same time some of them entered the school kitchen, and seizing the 10 Japanese cooks working there killed them all by pouring boiling water over them. This barbarous exhibition of savagery on the part of the Americans has not only blasted forever all American claims to humanity, but has also roused the anger of the whole Japanese nation to boiling pitch.

The earliest Americans were Britishers, who escaped from England to the American continent because they could not bear up under the political anarchy of England. Since then, they have founded a so-called democratic government, based as every American will claim, on the three-fold principles of liberty, freedom and harmony. For years, they have boosted themselves as leaders of liberty, of freedom, and of harmony. For years, they have held themselves up as models of virtue, as keepers of pacts and as opposers of armament.

In short, they have completely succeeded in hoodwinking the whole world with their clever propaganda. Japan, too, was one of the victims of this American confidence tricksterism. Consider, for instance, the extent to which American culture has been imported into Japan.

The people of America consist of a great variety of races and sufficient time has not elapsed for all these different races to boil down to a homogenous group. It is, therefore, difficult to distinguish any characteristic feature which is common to them all.

But it can be safely said that all Americans have two things in common. First, they are all fond of fighting. They are a warlike people, as can be seen from the Spanish-American War. Second, they are marked by extreme cruelty, as shown by their barbarous treatment of the negroes, who by rights should be given all the privileges of American citizenship. This cruelty is again shown by the American fondness of lynching. History is full of instances of this inhuman method of settling arguments.

War may excuse many things, but the American massacre of the defenseless Japanese at Davao will never be forgiven by the Japanese.

To Two Oceanic Regions

MIYAKO

The Imperial Forces have finally effected a landing on Australian territory. From Burma to New Ireland, crossing 100 degrees of east longitude and penetrating the 50 degree line, our line of operations extends steadily and almost unlimitedly from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean and the outer Pacific Ocean. We can easily imagine how the Australians were taken aback and dismayed. While they have believed that the line of their defense is in the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya, where they have sent their troops, the Imperial Forces have reached the Tasmanian Sea directly from a corner of Melanesia. As this operation has cut off the southern detour line of the enemy, a blow to their strategy must be quite fatal.

Make Way Clear

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi declared that small and medium industrialists and businessmen must change or abandon their occupations, but it is quite pleasing to see that new fields of activities for them are being opened as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. Although the emigration to Manchoukuo has been encouraged formerly, it is quite certain that there will be more suitable fields of occupation in the southern regions. There will be more hope for them to carry out their former occupations than to take the plough and spade for cultivation of land. Change of occupation is an imminent question for them, while emigration to the south is a future question. Ways to change their occupations must be shown clearly to them.

Mine-Sweeper Crew Give Battle Till End

(Continued From Page 1)

never ceased firing. The shells successively fired by the already half sinking ship all hit the enemy battery, which began to explode. By this time the ship tilted more and more and was now in the last moment of sinking. Then another shot was fired from the sinking vessel.

"What a moving sight it was! At the bow could be seen the black shadows of the gunners steadily watching the enemy fortress. They seemed not a bit concerned over their imminent death. Then another shot was fired from the vessel now at its last moment. It was the last blow and directly hit the enemy battery, with a terrible explosion and roaring sound.

"The next moment, the figures of the gunners moved a bit and the vessel went to the bottom.

"The soldiers who had been watching the relentless fighting of the sweepers, who were exalted and filled with a resolution to revenge the sacrifice, succeeded in landing safely a little while later."

Thai Entry Into War Forced by Hostility

(Continued From Page 1)

tions and Japanese as well as Thai sappers are busy constructing the road. First, Japanese sappers open a way fighting at the same time against thickets and then Thai sappers follow the Japanese to give finishing touches to roughly constructed roads.

A Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thai Army is the commander of Thai sappers and 2,000 coolies for the road construction, continues the propaganda corps member, and this officer had been spending his days and nights at a hut built in the mountain awaiting the Japanese Forces there, for more than a month.

Even the coolies working on the road construction never forget to wave their hands shouting "Banzai" to Imperial Forces marching toward Burma, indicating the spirit of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the two countries, concludes the propaganda corps member, adding that the road is slowly but steadily being completed.

Almost half of the railway facilities were offered by the Thai authorities for transporting Japanese soldiers and ammunition, prior to the commencement of Burma operations, reports a vernacular correspondent following the Imperial Forces operating in Burma. That people felt great inconvenience due to lack of transportation facilities, yet they did not complain, continues the correspondent. Thai passengers crowded into ordinary trains shouting "Banzai" to Japanese soldiers aboard military trains and one of the Japanese soldiers told the correspondent that he felt as if he were being sent off at the station of his home village.

22 Bills Approved By House of Peers

(Continued From Page 1)

pected to be held this spring will be one of the fittest chances to obtain renewed cooperation from the people at large to help execute the war."

Some quarters in this connection hold that the proposed election should be realized a little earlier, around the end of February, before the expiration of the membership term. This, however, will not be resorted to by the present Cabinet, which will probably arrange that the election will be held on April 30, just after the expiration of the members' tenure, in accordance with Article 18 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives. The Government is expected to do its best to stage the election so that those really worth representing all strata of the nation will be sent to the Diet. This idea will also be shared with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai-Nippon Yokusan Sonen Association recently brought into being under the sponsorship of the former Association. Both will assist the Government in ways which will not be called regular political moves, the well-informed quarters predict.

Thus, the time is approaching for every political group in the House of Representatives to prepare for the forthcoming general election. Some moves are already apparent among many factions, who consider it necessary to clarify their respective attitudes toward the election by the time of the completion of the business of the House, which will come at the end of February at the latest in view of the speedy disposal of the procedures now being made.

Adjustments Needed

Some moves already found among the leading political factions in this connection are reported in the local press, roughly in the following manner:

The League of the Yokusan Diet Members:—Holding as it does more than 300 Representatives, it still lacks some indispensable characters to rank them as a singly-managed bargaining body. The leaders therefore know that the organization could not face the coming election with the structure of the body left as it is. Some work will be started to adjust and strengthen the structure. The move will be helped by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The Dokokai Party:—All arrangements will be completed for this faction to be fully equipped with legal requirements to make it a qualified political association in the eyes of the new legislation introduced several months ago.

Other small bodies including the First Waiting Room Group, the Asia Development Diet Members League, the Diet Members Club and the Pure Independents:—each of these factions know that they, as they stand now, are powerless to act as proper instruments for the election, though each is a fine group of men sharing the same ideals. Also some legal steps must be taken to make them each a regular bargaining body in the House.

There are on the other hand some plans said to be afoot among the leaders of these small factions to merge them into one larger party with a suitable head invited or picked up from among the members. Among those reported as possible candidates of the proposed party are Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, ex-Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, General Sadao Araki, General Kuniaki Koiso, Kiyoshi Akita and Seigo Nakamura.

JAPANESE LANDING HAILED

Domei

ROME, January 24.—All Italian newspapers this morning jubilantly hailed the landing of Japanese Forces at Rabaul, in New Britain, and at Kavieng, in New Ireland, at dawn on Friday.

The Popolo d'Italia regarded the latest Japanese success as having brought about a decisive stage in the Pacific struggle and declared Japan has thrust a sword into the vitals of the British Empire.

NO HELP IS COMING TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Washington and Moscow Conferences Do Little to Improve England's Plight

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's conference with President Roosevelt and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's meeting at Moscow were both believed to have failed in improving the military situation of the British Empire, according to a leading article appearing in the January 15 issue of the Gaiko Jiho.

The article says: "War is not fought merely with arms and ammunition. Victory or defeat is determined more by the spiritual strength, morality and justice of the nation. In this sense, the nations which are now our enemies have no moral basis for victory; not a ray of possibility exists for the restoration of the old world order which existed prior to the declaration of this war.

"The time will soon come when the leaders of the enemy nations will have to acknowledge this fact. A change in their attitude may be expected sometime before the end of this year.

Panic Upsets English

"Panic and consternation have frozen the hearts of the people of England. With the defeat of the Americans and the British in the Pacific, the possibility of a land invasion by the Germans does not appear remote to the Britishers. Terrified by this apprehension, Premier Winston Churchill has gone to Washington to confer with President Franklin Roosevelt while he sent Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the Soviet Union, in an attempt to improve the situation of the British Empire.

"The results of the conferences, hurriedly called, have not been any too satisfactory. The spirit of the British diplomats must have been dampened greatly when they, who were reputed to be past-masters in diplomacy, were faced with the fact that they must now rely only on themselves.

"At the conference in Moscow England is believed to have asked the Soviet Union to commence military operations in East Asia. But, such an operation is beyond the ability of the Soviet Union, as its energies have been fully taxed by the military activities on the eastern front. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is not oblivious of the power of the Japanese military forces.

"It would be safe to conclude that the Soviet Union will adhere to the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact and agree to the extension of the fishery treaty and reject the American demand for air bases in Siberia. The call of Anthony Eden on Premier Stalin cannot therefore be viewed as very favorable.

"Premier Winston Churchill's call on President Roosevelt may also be looked upon as a failure. The United States could not accede to Churchill's bid for aid, as America itself needs aid. It is possible that the Premier may have threatened the President with a possibility of an accord with Germany. But America's merchant marine and armament manufactures have all been directed toward supplying and retrieving the losses sustained by the United States in the Pacific at the hands of the Japanese.

S. America Cautious

"Further, the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Navy and Army have to no small degree, influenced the attitude of the South American countries which formerly took orders from the United States. At the Pan-American conference, therefore, the influence of the United States will be relatively impotent. And, if the influence of the United States on these countries is not as effective as before, American stability may be endangered. Thus it is that the United States cannot respond to the S.O.S. from England. No doubt, the United States is desirous of doing everything to aid the Britishers but such assistance is unlikely in the present situation.

"Premier Churchill could not go back to London without some gift under his arm. Thus he obtained the American promise to send expeditionary forces to Europe and had 26 nations sign an anti-Axis agreement, urging the signatories to fight against the Axis.

"But the raw materials in the hands of the United States and Great Britain are not very comforting. They now lack rubber, tin, sugar, quinine and other tropical materials. It has been stated that in 1943 and in 1944 when the United States production capacity reaches the optimum, it will start an offensive against the Axis nations. However, the majority of the plans are mere blueprints. Informed circles are pointing at the President for throwing the nation into the jaws of war.

"There is a large gap between the announced and executed plans of the United States Government. In 1941 her shipbuilding capacity was only one-half of the planned goal. The United States may have ability and technique but the public is not fully supporting the policies of the President. When the living standard of the people in the United States is lowered due to the exigencies of the war, the Government may have some difficulty in executing its plans as the people will start complaining."

JAPAN TIMES BLDG.
Yuton Apartments
Newly-built attractive foreign-style apartments, furnished or unfurnished with service. Hot and cold running water in every room. Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Some rooms may, on application, be used as offices.
157 YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA

Brilliant War Gains On East Asia Fronts

(Continued From Page 1)

ting up their last resistance in Bataan Peninsula and the Corregidor fortress, overcoming the natural stronghold of Malib Mountain, penetrated the line of the Matabang River and captured Abucay, a key strategic point in that region, on January 14. They are steadily closing in on enemy positions in that sector.

The units, which carried Olongapo and Grande Island, advanced to the Moron sector and, after fierce fighting, have been carrying on a southward onslaught penetrating the enemy position in the vicinity of Mauban on January 21. A portion of the units made a detour to the Bagac sector and intercepted the enemy junction on the peninsula. The numerical strength of the enemy in Bataan Peninsula is believed to exceed 35,000. War results scored in the attacks on Olongapo and Grande Island which were confirmed after January 15 are as follows:

Booty: Two 40 cm. Canet guns, four 25 cm. Canet guns, one 20 cm. Canet gun, three 15 cm. Canet guns, one howitzer, two anti-aircraft guns, seven mountain guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Cooperating with the land force operating on the peninsula, the army air force fiercely bombed enemy positions and enemy warships in waters near the Corregidor fortress. Besides, sending down eight planes, they caused heavy damages to the enemy.

4. BORNEO AREA.

Our forces which staged a surprise landing on the Island of Tarakan in Dutch Borneo, after mopping up remnants of the enemy force, completed the occupation of the island with the capture of two important oil fields.

Confirmed reports of war materials taken from the enemy with the capture of the island besides 874 prisoners include, 9 anti-aircraft machine-guns, 69 heavy machine-guns, 556 rifles, 15 armored cars, 57 other motor vehicles and vast quantities of ammunition and other small arms.

Casualties sustained by our forces are as follows: 8 killed and 32 wounded.

Our air forces in this area have been continuing unabated attacks against the Dutch flying corps in Sumatra, inflicting irretrievable damage to the enemy.

On January 17, strong formations of bombers and escorts raided an undisclosed airfield in Sumatra destroying 5 large size planes and setting fire to 9 others on the ground. Further, on January 23, strong bomber flights winged their way to Palembang, over 1,000 kilometers away, and destroyed one large enemy plane on the runway while shooting down 5 interceptors.

5. BRITISH BORNEO AREA.

Imperial Forces which captured Kuching continued their onslaught toward the Dutch Borneo border and, on January 16, took a strategic town in the western district across the border and are further continuing their advance.

6. THE BISMARCK ISLANDS.

Special landing parties which forced their way ashore near Rabaul, capital of New Britain Island at dawn on January 23, took the Unakanau airfield, southwest of the city at 1:30 p.m. the same day capturing three airplanes intact, 7 cannons and numerous other small arms.

7. IN CHINA.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our forces have been completely and effectively smothering all Chungking attempts to start counter-movements. Results of "smothering campaigns" confirmed up to the middle of this month are as follows: 30 trench mortars, 55 heavy machine-guns, 77 light machine-guns, 7,224 rifles, and 3,819 prisoners taken. Dead bodies left behind by the enemy total 35,928.

8. CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

Military administration is being carried out in all occupied territories and, due to the fair and warm-hearted treatment, the innocent inhabitants have come to really understand the significance of the sacred war and are doing their best to cooperate in preserving peace and order and restoring normal conditions.

In all occupied territories, the enemy, in retreating, destroyed not only military establishments but also communication, traffic and vital industrial facilities, making the work of reconstruction very difficult, but rehabilitation is coming along according to schedule thanks to the efforts of our engineering corps.

In the more heavily populated areas such as Hongkong and Manila, we have established a government-general at the former city on January 19 under Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, and in Manila, the civil administration has been handed over to Mayor Jorge Vargas to be handled under the direction of our military authorities to facilitate rehabilitation.

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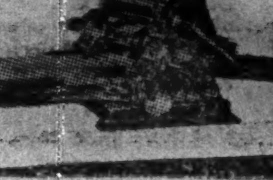

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